MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 JANUARY 1983

Lebanon

Khaldah Talks -- The new proposals raised at the 10 January talks in Khaldah will be submitted to the Lebanese and Israeli Governments and the next round of talks will be held in Qiryat Shemona on 13 January, according to statements made by the Lebanese and Israeli spokesmen at the end of the Khaldah talks and broadcast by Beirut and Jerusalem radios. Both the Israeli and Lebanese delegations announced that they will give their governments' replies to the latest U.S. proposals at Qiryat Shemona, Jerusalem television reported. Noting that the new U.S. suggestion is for a compound agenda grouping the most important points contained in the Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. draft agendas, Beirut radio said Lebanon may accept this proposal, albeit with some amendments, "even to the most acceptable formulas." Lebanese Government sources cited by the radio subsequently disclosed that the latest U.S. proposals are closer to being accepted than previous U.S. suggestions. The sources criticized Israel for failing to give positive impetus to the talks at Khaldah despite Lebanon's willingness to compromise and to bypass problems.

The head of Israel's delegation, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, did not return to Israel after the conclusion of the Khaldah talks but remained in Beirut for discussions with Lebanese officials, Jerusalem television noted.

UNIFIL, Multinational Force -- Israel has agreed to a 2-month extension of the UNIFIL mandate but wants UNIFIL soldiers to be deployed north of the 45-km security zone in southern Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported. In another development the Italian ambassador in Beirut informed Foreign Minister Elie Salim that Italy is willing to increase its contribution to the multinational force, according to Beirut radio.

Security Situation -- The inhabitants of Tripoli began to return cautiously to normal life as internal security forces patrolled the "hot areas" of the city and contacts continued to secure the withdrawal of gunmen and to consolidate the cease-fire, Beirut radio reported. According to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, some Tripoli inhabitants have rejected the Tripoli coordination committee's decision to allow Palestinian groups to assist in maintaining security.

Although Beirut radio reported that the Ash-Shuf mountain area around 'Alayh was calm, Voice of Lebanon radio and the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio reported that Druze and Christian militia exchanged fire in the Ash-Shuwayfat and Kafr Shima district south of Beirut.

PLO Affairs

U.S. Proposals -- Jordan's King Husayn disclosed in a recorded speech broadcast by Amman radio that he had President Reagan's commitment that the United States would use the "necessary influence" to return the occupied Arab territories to their owners and that the transition period preceding full autonomy would be reduced to a minimum. The Higher Jordanian-Palestinian Committee is reportedly considering these new U.S. proposals, which also include a U.S. commitment to guarantee Israel's withdrawal and to freeze both the settlements and the number of settlers as soon as Jordan and the Palestinians agree to participate in peace negotiations, Radio Monte Carlo revealed. The PLO Executive Committee will examine the new proposals Sunday at a meeting which will "probably" be held in Tunis, according to a Palestinian member of the joint committee cited by AFP.

Relations With Jordan -- The Palestinian-Jordanian Committee met in Amman to discuss future relations and future joint action, Amman radio reported. The talks revolved around forming a joint delegation to participate in possible peace negotiations, according to "authoritative" Palestinian sources cited by Radio Monte Carlo. However, the sources cautioned that such a delegation would not be formed during the current talks because the composition of the delegation must be approved by the Palestinian National Council, which will meet in mid-February. The Palestinian representatives on the delegation "must" be PLO members and not Palestinian figures from the West Bank, the sources added.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat termed his 9 January talks with Jordan's King Husayn "successful and positive," and added that "great progress" was made, Amman television reported citing remarks made during a 10 January news conference.

Syrian Relations -- Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan will visit Damascus within the next few days to brief Syrian officials on the results of the current Palestinian-Jordanian talks, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The radio observed that the upcoming consultations reflect an improvement in PLO-Syrian relations.

Attack on Israeli Bus -- The Syrian-sponsored Palestinian Group As-Sa'iqah announced that the "Sabra and Shatila martyrs group" was responsible for the 8 January attack on an Israeli bus, according to a communique reported by SANA. Both the As-Sa'iqah statement and a related statement by the PLO military spokesman, which was broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, claimed that the attacked vehicle was carrying IDF soldiers. Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio noted that Israeli police have detained five suspects in connection with the incidents.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes downed an Iranian fighter in a dogfight over the southern battlefront, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio.

Reporting on the resumption of Soviet arms supplies to Iraq, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH said the USSR is now shipping T-72 tanks and MIG aircraft to the Iraqis.

Iran

Tehran radio reported on the trial of members of the Iranian Communist Union accused of the "mass slaughter" of inhabitants of Amol. According to the radio, some of the defendants confirmed the charges against them and called on members of their organization still at large to surrender to the authorities. One defendant said the Iranian Communist Union has cooperated with CIA agents.

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ADEN AGREEMENT AMONG PALESTINIAN FACTIONS PUBLISHED

GF101050 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 8 Jan 83 pp 1, 20

["Text" of agreement reached among Fatah, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], and the Palestinian Liberation Front [PLF] during the 4-6 December meetings in Aden; signed by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman for Fatah; Dr George Habash, PFLP secretary general for the PFLP; Nayif Hawatimah, DFLP secretary general for the DFLP, and Tal'at Ya'qub for the PLF]

[Text] Developments during and after the Beirut battle have been analyzed and the new situation represented in Palestinian fighting in the Lebanese arena has been taken into consideration as a starting point for political and military action for national struggle. The escalation of the battle and the proposed initiatives and plans by various parties to resolve the Palestinian issue and to thwart all attempts to ignore the Arab Palestinian people's legitimate and irrevocable rights, the PLO as their sole and legitimate representative and the establishment of the independent Palestinian state have also been taken into consideration. The national Palestinian leadership is aware of its historical responsibility in leading the Palestinian people's struggle to attain their goals and wage the political battle imposed on them with all efficiency and sincerity to culminate the victories achieved so far and continue the political struggle until the Palestinian people's aspirations and legitimate national goals are attained. Out of the awareness of the present and future duties, adherence to the PLO's present political program approved unanimously by the PNC will remain the base for Palestinian national struggle and for Palestinian national unity. Our people and all Palestinian revolution factions rally around this issue and around the PNC's resolutions. The PLO should enter the current political battle courageously, with daring and sincerity, to attain and preserve the following:

1. Preserve the Palestinian people's right to return, to self-determination and to establish their independent state, of which the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative, maintaining the Arab and international alliances the revolution has established over the years of bitter struggle.

2. Preserve the independence of the Palestinian decision and improve national relations on democratic bases. Within the framework of adherence to these bases, the general situation of Palestinian practices can be summarized as follows:

A. The oneness of battle: The basic battle in the next stage will concentrate on the U.S. plan represented in the Camp David agreements and Reagan's proposals.

B. Leadership represented in Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] will be given political flexibility out of the Fes summit project and the Soviet initiatives and plans.

C. Coordinating with the Soviet Union within the Arab peace plan to expand recognition of the PLO by Western Europe in particular and those who revolve in its orbit to isolate the U.S. stand from the Israeli one and to carry the struggle inside the U.S. administration and the Israeli society. (Note: In case of disagreement, the three parties [as published] will meet to discuss and unify stands. If they do not reach a unified stand, each party has the right to register its reservations on the condition that this should be done within the Fes summit plan and the Soviet proposals. In the event this party wishes to express its views to the public, this shall not be directed against the other parties or out of hostility to them.)

3. The independent state: The independent state must be within the struggle for the Palestinian people's national rights in a way that guarantees their right to return and to self-determination. The independent state is a guarantee for the continued struggle to wrest our Palestinian people's historical rights, preserve their unity, and avoid their annexation to and affiliation with neighboring countries. That is why all plans for autonomy under the Camp David agreements and Reagan's plan are under discussion.

4. Preserve the independence of the Palestinian decision against intervention by Arab regimes and preserve the independence of the Palestinian decision within the PLO.

5. Reject the formation of blocs and alliances within the PLO and work through coordination without harming national unity.

6. Reject any formula or blocs outside the PLO.

7. Actively coordinate with all groups on issues and alliances.

8. Rectify and improve relations with Syria. President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah will be charged with this task.

9. Improve relations with Libya.

10. The stand toward Jordan: Jordan will never be authorized; the relationship between the Palestinian and the Jordanian is that of two independent states and must not be more than a confederal relationship.

11. The stand toward Egypt: The siege on the Egyptian regime must not be lifted except in proportion to its distance from Camp David. There will be no relations with Egypt with its current stand. If any development takes place, the three parties, together with the YSP and the Egyptian national movement, will discuss it and an appropriate decision will be made.

QADDUMI DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO BULGARIA

For reportage on the visit to Bulgaria by a PLO delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department, including text of the joint communique issued, see the Bulgaria section of the 7 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RADIO MONTE CARLO ON PALESTINIAN-LIBYAN RAPPROCHEMENT

JN082110 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2040 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris carried in the daily "Panorama" program -- live or recorded]

[Text] Palestinian commander Yasir 'Arafat left Damascus for Amman today after presiding over the meeting of the Palestinian leadership. The meeting was attended by the speaker of the PNC, the secretaries general of the Palestinian factions and members of the PLO Executive Committee. Abu 'Ammar presided over a Higher Military Council meeting this morning during which the conferees discussed the latest developments in Lebanon, specifically the Israeli buildup in Al-Biqa' region. A number of military organizational issues including training and armament were also discussed.

Abu 'Ammar, who last night received a message from the Soviet leadership, will leave for Moscow on Tuesday, his first visit since Yuriy Andropov assumed power there. Khalid al-Fahum, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Faruq Qaddumi and Mahmud 'Abbas will accompany 'Arafat on his 24-hour visit. It has been agreed that the talks will take place with President Andropov personally.

In another development five secretaries general of the Palestinian factions, George Habash, Ahmad Jibril, Nayif Hawatimah, Samir Ghawshah and 'Isam al-Qadi, are due to leave for Tripoli, Libya, within the next few hours for talks with the Libyan leadership. It is to be recalled that this the first Palestinian-Libyan contact since the siege of Beirut.

KUWAITI PAPER ON PALESTINIAN AIR FORCE

LD091038 Kuwait KUNA in English 1011 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 9 (KUNA) -- The PLO has been training its own pilots since the early '70s and squadrons of Palestinian pilots are now stationed in Libya, North and South Yemen and Syria, informed Palestinian sources disclosed here Sunday. A report published today by AL-WATAN newspaper quoted these sources as saying that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat recently inspected a group of the pilots at their airbase. 'Arafat, according to the paper, has urged them to stand ready for signalling a new phase in the struggle against the Israeli enemy. The paper added that the sources declined to confirm the presence of warplanes with the PLO, adding, "the individual is much more important than the weapons which are available."

Asked whether the Palestinian air force is being prepared to undertake suicidal missions, the sources said that although this was possible, the force will be ready for much greater assignments. The sources disclosed that the pilots had received advanced training on French Mirage planes as well as Soviet MIG 21, 23 and 25s.

JANA: 'ARAFAT DENIES CONFRONTATION SUMMIT

LD101626 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] London, 10 Jan (JANA) -- AL-HAWADITH, published in London, has attributed to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, the statement that he had no knowledge about the invitation extended by Libya to convene a summit conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries. 'Arafat said in Kuwait 5 January that he will pay a visit to the Jamahiriyah immediately after his visit to Kuwait. He said in an address to members of Palestinian popular associations on 5 January I received an invitation from Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and I will answer this invitation in the very near future.

BAHRAIN

FRANCE'S CLAUDE CHEYSSON PAYS 2-DAY VISIT

Report on Arrival

GF072000 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1940 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Manama, 7 Jan (WAKH) -- French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson arrived in Manama from Paris this evening along with a delegation on a 2-day visit to Bahrain as part of his tour of a number of the region's states.

Meeting With Amir

GF081112 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0848 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Manama, 8 Jan (WAKH) -- Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, has lauded France's frank and positive stand toward the Arab causes and said his country is trying to achieve a high level of cooperation and strengthen relations with France in all spheres.

These remarks were made by the Bahraini amir during his meeting in Manama today with Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, who arrived in Manama yesterday at the beginning of a tour of a number of countries in the region.

It has been learned that, during the meeting, discussion dealt with relations between Bahrain and France, furtherance of cooperation between the two countries, and the current Gulf, Arab, and international situation.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and acting prime minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign affairs minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, interior minister; and the French ambassador in Manama.

Report on Talks

GF081540 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1040 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Manama, 8 Jan (WAKH) -- Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah began talks with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson in Manama this morning. The meeting was attended from the Bahraini side by 'Ali al-Mahrus, head of the political department; Dr Salman as-Saffar, Bahraini ambassador to France; 'Abd al-'Aziz bu 'Ali, the ambassador at the Foreign Ministry's court; and Jasim bu 'Allay, head of the economic department at the Foreign Ministry.

The meeting was also attended from the French side by Rene Molinari [French ambassador to Bahrain], and the delegation accompanying the French external relations minister during his current visit.

The situation in the Middle East and developments in the current Arab situation were reviewed during the Bahraini-French talks.

WAKH has learned that the views of both sides on these issues were in complete agreement on the necessity to reach a comprehensive settlement for the Palestinian question on the basis of the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and statehood. The Bahraini and French sides also reviewed developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and efforts to put an end to this war for the sake of stability in the region.

The world's economic developments, international questions and issues of mutual interest were also discussed. The Bahraini and French sides also discussed bilateral relations in the political, economic, commercial, and cultural fields and they agreed to bolster these relations.

Cheysson Press Conference

GF090743 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0525 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Manama, 8 Jan (WAKH) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has noted that his country looks forward to bolstering its relations with the Arab Gulf countries, particularly the GCC countries, in order to ensure the highest level of cooperation and coordination. He added that the GCC has made gigantic steps in the direction of development and coordination. He hoped that the GCC will be able to express itself strongly on the international level and indicated that "we look to the GCC with admiration."

This was reported in the press conference which the French minister gave last night in Manama during his current visit to Bahrain, which began yesterday. Cheysson indicated that he held talks with Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and with his counterpart, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, in order to bolster bilateral relations. He pointed out that during his talks today, means of facilitating investment between the two countries were discussed; moreover, direct negotiations will take place between the two countries in this regard. He noted that France looks forward to the continuation of technical cooperation between the two countries and geological searches for resources in Bahrain.

The French external relations minister talked in his press conference about the French stance on the Middle East and Palestinian issues. He said that France believes that all people have the right to express themselves, to have self-determination, to acquire independence, and to build up their independent state. He reiterated his country's support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to attain their just rights. He said: All countries in the region must be respected within their borders and this explains our commitment to the Lebanese side. He pointed out that all the region peoples have the right to live in peace and security within internationally-recognized borders. He indicated that the policy of France in the Middle East is based on a number of principles; namely, the right of all people to construct their future the way they want and full respect for the right to self-determination of the peoples of the region.

He rejected any unilateral strong measure, or any foreign occupation or illegitimate measure that contravenes the UN resolutions. He stressed the need to deal with disputes in a framework that includes all the concerned parties, implying the Palestinians. He said: We in France, as well as those in the other European countries, stress the need for the Palestinians to take part in negotiations dealing with the Middle East issue.

He also expressed regret over the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war, saying that it has created victims and caused deaths in the two countries. He added that it constitutes a big threat to the whole region. He called on the Iranians to end the war. He stressed that France is at everybody's disposal in order to ensure the achievement and development of peace within the framework of the recognized borders and the borders defined in Algiers in 1975. He said: Since Iraq recognized the validity of the Algiers Agreement, we believe that peace could be immediately achieved in the region.

He added: It is possible to achieve that before the entry of foreign forces into Iraq or before the implementation of the Fes summit resolutions and the Arab countries' commitment to support Iraq. The French minister denied that he held talks with his counterpart on the Iraqi-Iranian war. He also denied that he discussed this issue with the other governments of the Arab Gulf countries.

He also talked about the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the situation in the Lebanese arena. He said: France and other countries denounced this invasion. We support the legitimate authority represented by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, and I stress that my country looks forward to the withdrawal of all the foreign forces from Lebanon. He added: When the Lebanon battles broke out, we condemned and denounced them and participated in saving Beirut from destruction. We quickly proposed that the UN Security Council [order] the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Beirut. Regretfully, this was met by the UN Security Council veto. We participated in helping the Palestinian Resistance depart with dignity. We have very firm relations with the PLO, which represents the Palestinian struggle, and as I said, it has a role in achieving peace.

On the independence of the French policy, he said: As regards major issues such as defense, freedom, and denunciation of despotic regimes, we surpass the United States and the EEC countries. But we are different in drawing up our independent private policies toward some of the issues like the Far East and the economic crisis in the United States. He also attacked the U.S. policies with regard to rejecting talks with the PLO.

Concluding his press conference, he noted a press report which was carried by WAKH indicating the formation of a unified Gulf press delegation to cover the meetings of the nonaligned summit. He praised this step, saying that it gives the region's news agencies a stronger and more independent position vis-a-vis international news agencies.

KUWAIT

OFFICIAL SAYS INVITATION TO BRITAIN'S PYM STANDS

GF081139 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 7 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Kuwait's invitation to Mr Francis Pym stands, a Foreign Ministry official said yesterday.

There has been no change in the invitation extended to the British foreign secretary, according to Mr Khalid Muhammad al-Ja'far, director of the political affairs department in the Foreign Ministry.

Mr Pym was scheduled to visit Kuwait from Feb 6 to 8 as part of a second tour of the Gulf. On Wednesday, the British Foreign Office called off the first leg of his tour to Saudi Arabia and some other countries.

Mr al-Ja'far told the Arabic weekly AL-HADAF that Mr Pym was welcome to visit Kuwait as scheduled and that the government had informed the British Embassy here accordingly.

QATAR

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON PAYS 1-DAY VISIT 9 JAN

GF090928 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Doha, 9 Jan (WAKH) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson arrived in Doha today from Manama. He and his accompanying delegation will pay a 1-day visit to Qatar within the framework of a visit to a number of the area countries.

During his visit, the French minister is expected to hold talks with a number of Qatari officials dealing with bolstering bilateral relations. Upon arrival, Cheysson was received by Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani and the French ambassador to Qatar.

Received by Amir

GF091132 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] The amir, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, received Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, at his office at the Ad-Dawhah Palace at 1000 today.

Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and minister of defense; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of information; Hamad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Kawwari, Qatari ambassador to France; Henri Piot, French ambassador to Qatar and the delegation accompanying the visiting minister attended.

A general review was made during the meeting of relations between the two friendly countries and ways of developing these relations in various spheres, particularly the political and economic spheres, the current situation in the Gulf in particular, and the Middle East in general, the international situation, and issues of mutual interest.

QNA has learned that, during the meeting, the amir lauded France's positive stand toward Arab issues in general, and the Palestinian question in particular.

Meets Foreign Minister

GF091820 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Doha, 9 Jan (WAKH) -- Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, met in Doha today with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson in the presence of Henri Piot, French ambassador to Qatar, and Hamad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Kawwari, Qatari ambassador to France.

Bilateral relations, the means to improve them, and the current situation in the Middle East in general were reviewed during the meeting.

Cheysson Press Conference

GF100603 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1845 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Doha, 9 Jan (WAKH) -- Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, has lauded (?Qatar and its wise policy, which is based upon maintaining) independence and establishing close cooperation with neighbors as manifested by establishing the GCC to serve the goals of the region's countries.

In a press conference held here today, the French minister said France [words indistinct] others such as the OAU and the Arab League.

Asked about France's stand on the mutual recognition between the PLO and Israel, he said: This requires the two parties to sit at the negotiating table; each party has to recognize the other's right to live in peace to resolve the Middle East crisis.

The French minister affirmed the need to give the Palestinians the right to self-determination, a thing which will lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state. He said: France recognizes the PLO officially as an organization that represents the Palestinian people's struggle and not as a state because states must have recognized borders.

In reply to a question on the possibility that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will make an official visit to France, Claude Cheysson said: The visit is not a goal in itself. The issue is how to bring the PLO and Israel to achieve a just peace.

On the situation in Lebanon, Cheysson said: France supports Lebanon in its independence and freedom. He noted that Lebanon was able, after the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil, to reaffirm its ability to protect this right by electing a new president and by supporting his government.

Cheysson welcomed the negotiations which are currently being held to bring about the withdrawal of Israeli forces from [Lebanese] territory. He said his country is ready to increase the French forces working within the international force in Lebanon if asked to do that.

Asked about Franco-Iraqi cooperation and on the possible reconstruction of Iraq's nuclear reactor, Cheysson said his country is ready to transfer technology to any developing country and to bolster cooperation in various fields except the military field, noting that these fields include nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. He added: France is ready to discuss means of bolstering cooperation with Iraq in this field and to study the possible technical cooperation with it.

Referring to the Franco-Egyptian initiative on the Middle East, he said it is not considered an alternative for U.S. President Reagan's proposals for peace because the initiative contains new elements and is based on the Venice Declaration issued by the EEC countries on the Middle East.

The French minister of external relations denied that his country's relations with Arab countries rest on economic interests. He stressed that his country's support for the Arab cause springs from its belief that this issue is just.

Cheysson said his country believes in the principles of self-determination for all peoples and in their right to live freely and peacefully because these principles have an international value. He noted that these principles are jeopardized in the Arab region more than in other regions and that is why France supports the Arab right and the Palestinians' right to self-determination, and it also supports the rights of the Afghan people and of other peoples.

On the financial and international stand and the financial difficulties the world is facing, Cheysson said that the world cannot stand the hectic situation for a long time, with the currency reserves in the world decreased by 40 percent in 1 year. He called for finding a new system that combines the U.S. dollar, Japanese yen and European currencies in order to join the countries which possess large currency surpluses.

'ALI MAKES STATEMENT ON FOREIGN POLICY

NC102003 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1845 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jan (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has declared Egypt's adherence to its Arabism and Arab strategy to regain the Palestinian people's right through peaceful political efforts, as outlined in the Fes summit resolutions on which the Arab countries concurred. 'Ali thus affirmed there are no differences between Egypt and the Arabs. He said Egypt stands in the Arab ranks and struggles for the Arab issues.

In a statement he delivered today before a joint meeting of the People's Assembly Foreign, Arab Affairs, Defense, and National Security Committees, 'Ali pointed out that the experiences of the past 5 years have proven the Egyptian negotiator's honesty and concern about the Palestinian people's rights. He said what the Arabs will demand in the forthcoming expanded negotiations through the Palestinians and Jordan will in no way exceed what Egypt has already demanded and actually achieved some of. He said history will prove this.

'Ali pointed out that Egypt has demanded full autonomy with its broad dimensions to be a natural prerequisite for the Palestinians to determine their future. The Palestinians will demand this. In addition, Egypt called for stopping settlements, considering them an illegal measure based only on brute force. The Palestinians will demand this. Egypt called for the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, and the Palestinians will demand this.

'Ali stressed that Egypt adheres to maintaining capable and effective Egyptian Armed Forces. In this respect, Egypt is amenable to all international powers providing its armed forces with all the advanced weapons and equipment it needs. Egypt believes that its security and that of its Arab sisters can only be based on unifying the armed forces which are capable of safeguarding peace and security in the area without conceiving of aggression against any country, but merely defense. What increased Egypt's fears is that certain parties east or west of this area are still using force to achieve illegitimate aims.

'Ali said in this respect it is important to dwell on the Iraqi-Iranian war, which we view as a threat to all Islamic aspirations to give the Islamic societies the chance to achieve economic, social, and political progress. Therefore, we in Egypt appeal to Iran to stop shedding Islamic blood and accept an honorable settlement to this futile conflict.

'Ali stated that Egypt's active and effective foreign policy in the international arena reflects the conditions, circumstances, and successes inside Egypt. He asserted that proceeding from this concept, Egyptian diplomacy is acting abroad and trying to obtain international material (?support) from all the forces that appreciate Egypt's role and importance. Egyptian diplomacy knows that further internal economic and democratic strength will effectively add to Egypt's foreign policy.

In his statement, 'Ali stressed that the relations of cooperation and friendship with the United States do not conflict with good Egyptian-Soviet relations.

'Ali said: While maintaining equal relations, based on friendship and constructive cooperation with the United States in the interest of the Egyptian people and the Middle East does not object to the establishment of friendly relations with the Soviet Union in conformity with Egypt's relations of friendship with many international sides in the East and the West.

'Ali explained that in its relations with the Soviet Union, Egypt asserts that any difference in Egypt's and the Soviet Union's views on ways to establish peace in the Middle East must not be reflected in bilateral relations that could be developed in the economic, trade, and other fields in the interests of both sides. Egypt also emphasizes noninterference by any side in the domestic affairs of the other. This is a principal point which we give our primary attention.

'Ali further explained that Egypt firmly stresses the need to establish balanced relations in its dealings with the international forces.

'Ali emphasized Egypt's adherence to the policy of nonalignment and to carrying out an effective and influential role on the level of the policies of this historical movement.

'Ali said: In this context Egypt does not approve of the principle of foreign bases and it does not permit the establishment of such bases on its territory. It also rejects any permanent foreign military presence on its territory.

The deputy prime minister emphasized that Egypt adheres to the need for achieving a just, comprehensive, and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and that it asserts that the essence of the Middle East conflict is the Palestinian issue, which must be pushed continuously toward a just settlement satisfactory to the Palestinian people.

'Ali added: In this regard Egypt is determined to carry out its role and shoulder its full responsibilities in accordance with the agreements for peace in the Middle East signed by Egypt, Israel, and the United States on 17 September 1978. In supporting President Reagan's initiative Egypt is actually responding to the sincere aims of all the initiatives submitted by the various parties. On the other hand, however, Egypt emphasizes the need not to waste efforts in discussing the proposed initiatives and in trying to harmonize them. What is important and vital, though, is to choose a specific and agreed-upon method to approach the problem and then proceed along this method through negotiations until the end.

In his statement, 'Ali said that Egypt has expressed support for the Reagan initiative in view of its having the best chance of implementation. However, Egypt will keep the Egyptian-French plan before the Security Council as a secondary activity which we might need at a certain future stage, should there be any obstruction to current efforts for a settlement.

He added that as for the current efforts for a settlement, we stress once again the importance of not losing time because time, as admitted by all the parties, is limited and there is a need for a Palestinian and a Jordanian move now and not next week. Israel is building settlements and is trying to swallow up and assimilate the West Bank. We must stop this immediately. Our weapon is our will and our activity. We must enable the United States to shoulder its responsibility and to confront Israel with the need to stop building settlements.

In his statement, 'Ali referred to the situation in Lebanon. He said that since the beginning of the Lebanese crisis Egypt has adopted a clear stand toward both Israel and the United States through direct contacts with these two parties.

He explained that Egypt's stand has been represented as follows:

Two meetings were held with U.S. officials in Washington during the hot period of confrontation. In June 1982, in several contacts in Tel Aviv and Cairo, Egypt expressed to Israel its rejection and denunciation of Israeli practices.

Egypt firmly and clearly linked the need for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon to its resumption of participation, under certain conditions, in expanded talks for a settlement.

Egypt is closely following the current developments and the possibility of a relaxation in the situation through Israel's withdrawal and the departure of the remaining forces.

The mission of the Egyptian delegation to Beirut was to examine the situation on the spot at the highest possible Egyptian level. The delegation's visit was agreed upon during a meeting with President al-Jumayyil in Rome.

From following the situation, the assessment is that the current talks between Lebanon and Israel with the full participation of the United States will take some time because of Israel's intransigent stands. Nevertheless, there is great hope that by the first quarter of this year the parties will arrive at an agreement that can be implemented and completed as soon as possible.

'Ali went on defining the Egyptian stance on the crisis in Lebanon. He stressed the following points:

-- The need for Israel's withdrawal and the departure of all the other foreign forces as soon as possible.

-- Safeguarding Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and the nonimposition by any side of any restrictions or conditions jeopardizing Lebanese sovereignty.

— Supporting every sincere effort exerted by the legitimate authority in Lebanon to restore national conciliation and safeguard it against foreign interferences. On its part, Egypt urges the Lebanese people to adhere to their national unity because the blood which is being spilled now is Lebanese blood.

-- Egypt's readiness to contribute to the establishment of stability and calm in Lebanon.

In his statement, 'Ali dealt with the efforts exerted to settle the Palestinian question. He said: We will not be exaggerating if we say that the initiative which President Reagan proposed on 1 September 1982 was to a very large extent the result of the strong stand which Egypt adopted and its continuous demand [mutalabatiha] that the United States adopt a clear stand which would correct the wrong concepts Israel is advocating vis-a-vis the peace framework. He referred in this regard to the meetings which he held with President Reagan in June and July 1982 and to Egypt's determination to link the Palestinian departure from Beirut with a U.S. commitment to a final settlement of the Palestinian question. He also pointed out that the initiative was proposed on the second day of the Palestinian Resistance's departure from Beirut, a week before the convocation of the Fes summit.

'Ali said: Regarding the Reagan initiative, Egypt has indeed seen it as the logical interpretation of the peace framework signed in Washington on 17 September 1978. Therefore, we have supported its adoption as a basis and a framework for the expanded discussions to agree on the transitional phase of full autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza sector and to reach a final settlement to the Palestinian question.

In his statement, 'Ali said we approve of the initiative because it contains several positive aspects. The initiative rejects Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and affirms the link between the inhabitants and the land, which consequently confirms the right for a Palestinian entity. It also keeps the status of Jerusalem open to negotiations while Israel is trying to close this subject and keep it away from negotiations. It also calls for a halt to settlements.

'Ali added that as regards our remarks or our reservations about the initiative, they revolve around its vagueness toward the Palestinians' demand for the right to self-determination. This is what has prompted us from the beginning to keep the Egyptian-French plan before the Security Council. The initiative also does not take a firmer stand toward the subject of settlements. It does not call for dismantling the settlements which have been established over the past years and does not describe these settlements as illegal, as the former U.S. stand used to.

'Ali said that in recent months, since the submission of the U.S. initiative, Egypt has sought to develop the situation and prepare the ground for expanded talks on a settlement with the participation of the Palestinians, Jordan, Israel, and, of course, the United States. He added: Hence, I visited Washington on 12 November 1982, the third visit within 6 months, to discuss the arrangements and the conditions for the beginning of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. This is because it is illogical for talks to begin on achieving a withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip at a time when Lebanese territory is becoming a new prey for Israeli occupation.

'Ali added that the Washington talks also covered the question of Palestinian representation and the ways of overcoming the difficulties facing the Palestinians. The Egyptian-Palestinian meeting in Paris and the various meetings held with Palestinians in Cairo in recent weeks were within this framework.

Regarding the question of Palestinian representation in the peace negotiations, 'Ali said in his statement: It has become clear to Egypt and Jordan's King Husayn that the U.S. stand is defined in the following points:

-- The United States does not agree to direct PLO participation in the discussions, to avoid a complication of the situation or giving Israel the opportunity to refuse to participate in the negotiations, and it prefers instead the formation of a Jordanian delegation, including some Palestinian figures with popular support from the West Bank and Gaza sector to participate in the discussions.

-- The United States is not prepared to hold a dialogue with the PLO unless it acknowledges the right of Israel to live in peace.

'Ali said Egypt's visualization of the position now and in the near future vis-a-vis the settlement efforts can be summed up in the following points:

— The U.S. Administration stresses on every occasion that it will strongly seek to move the situation toward the start of the negotiations. We trust what President Reagan emphasizes but we also believe that the strength of the U.S. assurances can become clear through an early U.S. success in achieving the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon so that the situation may be ready for moving toward a Palestinian settlement.

The Palestinian position in the light of the U.S. Administration's continuous refusal [words indistinct] the direct and clear PLO (?stand) in the negotiations has not yet been resolved. The PLO and its leadership is now governed by several calculations and various balances, a matter which has led to an unclear Palestinian stand or decision despite the fact that the time limit available to the movement is narrowing gradually with the passage of days and weeks.

'Ali said everybody is now awaiting the meeting of the Palestine National Council [PNC] in mid-February. It is difficult to speculate now on whether the PNC will settle the matter and allow West Bank and Gaza Strip figures -- who are Palestinians adhering to the Palestinian people's principles and objectives as upheld by the PLO -- to participate in the peace efforts in cooperation with Jordan and Egypt. If this comes about, it is believed that the United States will then be able to act and to call on Israel to come to the negotiating table. In this connection, we are convinced that the United States will succeed in persuading Israel to agree to start negotiations and to freeze the settlements at least until the negotiations are over.

In his statement, 'Ali discussed Egyptian-Israeli relations. He said the Egyptian people's desire for peace is great. However, Egypt sincerely believes that the Israeli Government's behavior has not given the treaty the opportunity or has not enabled the treaty to cause the qualitative change we seek -- namely, relations of peace -- because of the following:

-- The attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the annexation of the Golan Heights and Jerusalem, and the invasion of Lebanon.

-- Israel's conduct in Lebanon and against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples during the past 7 months.

-- Israel's behavior in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the policy of accelerating their colonization despite the international denunciation of this policy.

-- Israel's behavior in not adhering to the 25 April accord signed between the two countries regarding the Tabah issue.

'Ali added that all these practices by the Israeli Government have provoked angry reaction from the Egyptian people and government. Nevertheless, Egypt has continued to declare its adherence to all its obligations under the peace treaty and the 25 April accord on Tabah.

'Ali noted that the development of Egyptian-Israeli relations cannot take place in isolation from the overall situation in the area and that it requires the following.

-- The need for Israel to confirm its adherence to seek a comprehensive settlement with deeds and not only with words. Within this framework, it is important that Israel should withdraw quickly from Lebanon, stop building settlements and adopt confidence-building measures in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

-- [the need for Israel] to agree to join the expanded talks on a settlement.

-- The need for Israel to adhere to all the elements of the 25 April accord on Tabah, particularly since Egypt not only adheres to this accord but is scrupulously implementing all provisions of the peace treaty between the two countries and is respecting all its pledges arising from all the agreements it has signed with Israel. It is evident that Egypt's adherence to the treaties and agreements does not represent a choice [la yumaththil ikhtiyaran] between peace and war. He said the Arabs have followed the path of peace, and mistaken is he who ignores Egypt's Arab affiliation.

In his statement, 'Ali dealt with Egyptian-Arab relations. He said Egypt believes that the Arab arena, despite all attempts, is still dominated by divisions and tension in relations among several Arab parties, despite the dangers that the Arab nation is facing.

'Ali further said that despite the evident need for unifying the Arab stances and achieving harmony among them, the developments in Arab positions in general did not demonstrate a promotion or crystallization of a practical course toward joining the Arab brothers to Egypt, particularly since all the Egyptian positions demonstrate that Egypt does not differ with the majority of the Arab parties over the strategic goals of the Arab nation at this stage, now that a decisive Arab trend was clear at the Fes summit conference regarding a peaceful solution.

'Ali said Egypt has done its duty in maintaining its links with its nation. Egypt has taken all available opportunities to take the initiatives required by the situation to bring the Arabs together and improve relations. We believe, therefore, that the matter is no longer in our hands and that the other Arab parties are required to demonstrate practical initiatives and fraternal positions to make clear the true Arab intentions toward Egypt and to adopt the practical steps necessitated by the situation.

'Ali further said Egypt has done all that it can and proven that it is still as it has always been, in the forefront of the advocates of Arab and Palestinian rights. I do not believe that Egypt is now required to do more than it has done. The voices that say Egypt must embark on a decisive action for Arab reconciliation must reconsider their views and follow their (?conscience). We have done all that we can, so, what is required from Egypt now?

'Ali pointed out that despite the fact that there has been no swift and substantial development in Egyptian-Arab relations, the picture includes some positive points that we hope to develop. Egypt is now exchanging consultations and even coordination with certain Arab parties despite the absence of official diplomatic relations. In this respect, he referred to the PLO, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Morocco and other parties, which, he said, it may not be convenient to mention under the current circumstances.

'Ali said Egypt is doing its duty in silence in increasing the competence and effectiveness of the Arab national security capabilities, particularly in the Gulf area, and the Arab Peninsula. In addition, the sons of the Egyptian people are shouldering their responsibility in serving all the efforts of construction, building, and economic and social development in the Arab countries. The departments in charge of taking care of Egyptian interests in the Arab countries are playing their specific roles competently and effectively. We hope these roles will increase in the near future.

Referring to the future of Egyptian-Arab relations, 'Ali said Egypt is watching with interest the developments that may occur in 1983. Egypt is neither in a hurry nor expects a collective Arab return for Arab-Egyptian understanding in the form of full diplomatic representation. He said: Our assessment is that Egyptian-Arab relations will develop through a trend by several Arab parties during this year to reestablish diplomatic relations. This will include a prelude to bringing the Arabs together.

'Ali continued by saying: Our assessment also is that by joining the expanded negotiations for a settlement, the Arab parties concerned will empty many of the positions of their current content, and will dictate other specific parties to reconsider their calculations and develop their stand toward Egypt, particularly since the Arab world now -- following the Fes summit conference resolutions -- has adopted a peaceful political settlement with Israel through the Fes summit resolutions, which we support as a goal for the settlement.

Referring to Egypt's relations with the PLO, 'Ali said the relations are continuing and that as a result of the almost constant exchange of views and consultations... [sentence left incomplete] In this, we express a pan-Arab commitment which we have never abandoned.

Undoubtedly, the few people who believe in the possibility of returning Egyptian-Arab relations through the PLO are simplifying things. How easy was it for us to adopt stands during the crisis of the Palestinian departure from Lebanon, 'Ali asked.

In his statement, 'Ali said our Palestinian brothers must know for sure that our concern for consultations and coordination is part of our national commitment and is the basis for serving the objectives of Palestinian action. If someone within the PLO likes to make a statement here and there with which he tries to please this or that person or to score a point against Egypt, he must realize that our stands are openly declared, that unlike others we speak one language and that we mean what we say.

'Ali added that we have great hope that at this difficult and delicate stage of the Palestinian struggle the PLO leadership will be able to unify its stand and will put an end to the attempts by some persons to distort this struggle and its legitimacy and to deprive it of its staunchest supporter, represented by Egypt and its diligent work in favor of this struggle.

'Ali said: From the Egyptian People's Assembly I address my words to all Palestinians inside and outside the occupied territory and to the Palestinian struggle movement represented by the PLO and affirm to them that Egypt is and will remain loyal to its pledge until they exercise their legitimate right to self-determination, including their right to establish their own state according to the form and the relations [bishshakl wa al'ilaqat] that they will accept with Jordan and that will achieve peace and security for all the peoples of the region.

In his statement, 'Ali discussed Egypt's stand toward the Nonaligned Movement and international and regional organizations. He explained that Egypt last year succeeded in crushing attempts by some quarters to cast doubt on the Egyptian role in the movement in the past 3 years.

'Ali explained that Egypt believes that the Nonaligned Movement must emphasize the following: The movement must not allow any of the superpowers or the two blocs to influence its policy or to attempt to link it to either's policy. The movement certainly is not the natural ally of one of them against the other. Egypt will resist any ideas that may appear in this direction.

Some regional organizations, such as the OAU, have faced regional problems and have failed to settle them. These regional problems must not be included on the agenda of the nonaligned summit conference out of concern for the course of the movement and its internal unity.

The movement must agree on a general policy on the world's economic situation and on the right of the developing countries to defend their interests through the stands of the Group of 77.

In his statement, 'Ali dealt with Egypt's role in the United Nations and its specialized agencies. In this regard he referred to the support given to the Egyptian-French draft resolution on the Middle East and the disappearance of the direct and indirect criticism of the sound Egyptian policies.

'Ali emphasized Egypt's interest in working to save the OAU and its support for all the sincere efforts to save the organization. He also asserted Egypt's readiness to attend all African conferences which seek to unite ranks.

'Ali said the efforts being exerted by the member states of the liaison committee set up by the Tripoli conference are now centered on paving the way for holding the African summit in Addis Ababa after overcoming the difficulties obstructing this.

In his statement, 'Ali emphasized Egypt's support for the Chadian Government and said that Egypt will not recognize the Saharan Republic. He said: We hope that the differences among the African states will be resolved by peaceful methods. He pointed out in this respect that Egypt seeks to establish this concept vis-a-vis the problems of the Horn of Africa and the differences between Somalia and Ethiopia. He said: In this context, Egypt always seeks to strengthen and improve its relations with the Nile basin states and to develop constructive cooperation which would bring about progress and prosperity to their peoples.

In his statement, 'Ali reviewed the Egyptian moves in the international arena and the visits which President Husni Mubarak made in 1982. He pointed out that these moves and visits sought to strengthen Egypt's international position. He said: We attach great importance to the president's forthcoming visits to Washington, Ottawa, and London.

'Ali referred to the integration charter between Egypt and Sudan, describing it as an important step and a principal landmark along the path of unifying the Sudanese and Egyptian efforts to achieve economic and social progress in both countries. He said the new integration charter is characterized by the inclusion of definite principles which concentrate on the development of economic relations, production and benefiting from the advantages which each country enjoys.

Concluding his statement, 'Ali stressed that the political coordination between Egypt and Sudan within the framework of the integration will achieve several advantages for both countries and preclude the attrition of the two countries' resources by any foreign power. He said the coordination between them serves their national security interests in all Africa in general and in the Red Sea area and along the borders with the regional sides in particular.

'ALI, FRANCE'S CHEYSSON MEET, MAKE STATEMENTS

NC101618 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jan (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has held discussions with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, who stopped over at Cairo airport at noon today en route from Qatar to Saudi Arabia [as received].

On the Egyptian side the discussions were attended by Ambassador Hasan Shukri, the director of the West European Department at the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador Yahya Rif'at; Minister Plenipotentiary Ra'uf Ghunaym, and Counsellor Ahmad Abu al-Ghayt.

On the French side the discussions were attended by the delegation accompanying the French minister and French Ambassador in Cairo Philippe Cuvillier.

'Ali made a statement in which he described his discussions with Cheysson as extremely good. He said that they were a continuation of bilateral consultations on their relations, the situation in the area in general, and the peace efforts in particular.

'Ali added that despite the fact that the visit of the French external relations minister was short, it was extremely constructive in light of the relations between Egypt and France.

Claude Cheysson then made a statement in which he thanked Kamal Hasan 'Ali for meeting him at Cairo International Airport today. He said that he exchanged views with 'Ali on several issues and that this is evidence of the depth of Egyptian-French relations.

Cheysson referred to the visits exchanged between the two countries, including President Husni Mubarak's recent visit to France and French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Egypt. He said there is continuous contact between the two countries and that this is very useful for France to better understand the Arab world and the problems of the region.

In his statement, the French minister of external relations said: Our future depends on peace in the region and on the ability of the people in the region to develop themselves in their own way to establish peace within recognized borders and without a war, occupation, or polarization. He emphasized that France is working toward this end.

Cheysson added: We must understand what the people in the region want. The friends who know these risks must present to us their views on what can be done to establish peace.

Answering a question on the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations, Cheysson said: The three sides -- the United States, Israel, and Lebanon -- alone know the details of the negotiations. However, he asserted that the start of the negotiations is in itself a good thing.

Cheysson demanded [talaba] the immediate withdrawal of all the foreign states [as received] from Lebanon to enable Lebanon to assert itself under conditions of independence and unity and to enable Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil to express the will of his country. The weeks that have been lost so far in the negotiations, he said, should be enough.

MENA has learned that Cheysson briefed 'Ali on the outcome of his visit to the Gulf states and his on-the-spot impression of the situation there. He also spoke about France's relations with the Gulf states and Saudi Arabia, explaining its interest in strengthening its relations with the Arab states.

Cheysson also spoke about France's view of the overall Arab situation and of the various Arab roles vis-a-vis the Middle East issue and the Iraqi-Iranian war as well as France's view of the repercussions of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the Middle East conflict.

MENA has also learned that 'Ali briefed Cheysson on Egypt's view of the events in the area, especially regarding the Lebanese crisis and the Palestinian issue.

'Ali also informed Cheysson of Egypt's assessment of the stands of the various parties vis-a-vis the Iraqi-Iranian war and a permanent and just settlement in the Middle East.

Cheysson Departs

NC101456 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1438 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jan (MENA) -- French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson left Cairo for home after a brief stopover of approximately 1 hour at Cairo Airport during which he held discussions with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

GHALI CALLS FOR U.S. PRESSURE ON ISRAEL

NC071902 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that the United States' exercise of strong pressure on Israel is the only way to bring about the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

He said that if such pressure is made, the Israeli withdrawal will possibly be carried out in a few weeks.

Dr Ghali made these remarks during a stopover in Geneva before arriving in Paris today on his way to Nicaragua to attend the meetings of the nonaligned states ministerial conference.

Dr Ghali arrived in Paris tonight from Geneva. Ghali is due to meet in Paris tonight with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz, who is currently visiting the French capital.

MUBARAK ON REAGAN PLAN, RELATIONS WITH USSR

NC091909 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has declared that the Arabs have only 6 months or 1 year to reach a settlement with Israel on the basis of the U.S. peace initiative.

In an interview he granted to AP, President Mubarak said that when the U.S. presidential election campaign begins it would be very difficult for President Reagan to apply his Middle East peace initiative. President Mubarak urged Jordan's King Husayn and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to hold negotiations and come out with specific results before the start of the U.S. presidential election campaign. His excellency said the Israelis are building settlements in the West Bank and Gaza sector very quickly to establish a fait accompli.

His excellency added: If we waste another year without taking any action to implement the Reagan initiative, this would constitute a great loss and solving the problem would become more difficult.

President Mubarak described Egypt's relations with the United States as good. He reaffirmed Egypt's commitment to peace with Israel, saying: The establishment of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East is very important not only to the Arabs but to the Israelis as well.

Concerning Egyptian-Arab relations, President Mubarak said: Egypt is in contact with the majority of the Arab states. Egypt is not in a hurry for the restoration of diplomatic relations with the Arab states and the PLO.

President Mubarak pointed out that Egypt is interested in the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union. He said he expected an exchange of ambassadors in the future.

'AZIZ MEETS WITH MOJAHEDIN'S RAJAVI IN PARIS

NC091609 Paris AFP in English 1553 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Paris, Jan 9 (AFP) -- Iraqi Vice Premier Tariq 'Aziz, currently on a visit to France, today met exiled Iranian left-wing Mojahedin leader Masiud Rajavi at his home at Auvers-sur-Oise, north of Paris.

During a four-hour meeting, the two discussed the Iran-Iraq war and Mr 'Aziz invited Mr Rajavi to visit Baghdad, a communique said.

Mr 'Aziz arrived in Paris last Tuesday and ended the official part of his visit on Friday.

A joint communique issued after the meeting said the two had discussed ways of settling the 27-month-old Iran-Iraq war.

The Iraqi leader suggested that Mr. Rajavi send a representative to visit Iranian war prisoners in Iraq, the statement said.

Mr. 'Aziz told the Mojahedin leader that Iraq "sincerely" sought a settlement of the war "on the basis of full independence and territorial integrity, respect for the free will of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples and non-intervention in domestic affairs."

The Iraqi vice-premier said he was "pleased" with the exchange of views and that he "would be happy to see my dear friend Mas'ud Rajavi become the next premier or president" (of Iran).

But he added: "We do not want to interfere in Iranian domestic affairs."

Mr Rajavi said that since last June, when Baghdad announced it was withdrawing troops from Iran, Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni had been "the only one to call for the war against Iraq to be pursued."

The war, he added, had only "served to prolong Khomeyni's power."

Mr. Rajavi described today's meeting as "an important political turning point in the Iran-Iraq war, for both the region and the world."

Mr Rajavi and former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who fled to France together in 1981, have set up an opposition group here called the National Resistance Council.

Statement Issued on Meeting

JN092315 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2215 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Paris, 9 Jan (INA) -- Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, met with Mas'ud Rajavi, a Mojahedin-e Khalq official and the chairman of the National Resistance Council of Iran, at Rajavi's Paris residence today. Following the meeting a press statement was issued on the two sides' views on the topics discussed.

Tariq 'Aziz explained Iraq's position and its sincere desire to achieve peace between Iraq and Iran based on the complete independence, sovereignty, respect for the will and freedom of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples, noninterference in internal affairs and the establishment of joint relations based on mutual respect and cooperation to serve their joint interests and aspirations toward freedom, progress, peace, and stability in the region.

'Aziz also explained the position and initiatives which Iraq has adopted in this regard. He asked Rajavi to convey this to the Iranian people and the struggling forces which believe in the cause of peace between the two peoples. 'Aziz invited Rajavi to visit Iraq to establish relations between the two peoples based on mutual respect and a sincere desire for peace.

Rajavi explained the views of the Iranian peoples' legitimate resistance to a peaceful settlement between the two countries through direct negotiations based on sovereignty, nonviolation of each other's territory, mutual respect between the two countries, the noninterference in the internal affairs and good neighborly conduct. Rajavi said that all this can be achieved by overthrowing the Khomeyni regime and replacing it with a democratic substitute, represented by the National Resistance Council.

Rajavi said that the continuation of the war since Iraq withdrew its forces in 1982 only confirms the fact that it is Khomeyni who advocates continuing the war with Iraq -- a war that has no national meaning and which only serves to maintain Khomeyni's rule against the will of the Iranian people. Rajavi explained that the war has become linked and dependent on the fate of Khomeyni's regime and that Khomeyni uses the war to conceal the total national resistance and the economic and social problems that threaten his regime. He said that Khomeyni exploits the war to satisfy his insane desire to expand under the pretext of exporting the revolution, which is in fact an attempt to establish an empire, like those of the Middle Ages, in the name of Islam.

Rajavi said that Khomeyni is responsible for the chaos, wars, and the crises in the Middle East. He said that since Khomeyni knows only the language of force it is impractical to believe that peace can be achieved with him except when the circumstances change and he becomes totally weak and desperate.

Rajavi called on the peace-loving people and governments of the world to boycott the purchase of Khomeyni's oil because he uses the revenue for a costly war. Rajavi condemned all the threats and attacks which the Khomeyni regime carried out against the Iraqi people, villages, and peaceful citizens. Rajavi implored the Iraqi Government to take into account the security and safety of the Iranian cities and unarmed Iranian civilians. Tariq 'Aziz told Rajavi that he has a deep understanding of the issue.

Rajavi condemned the ill-treatment of Iraqi prisoners by Khomeyni's regime and the execution of Iraqi prisoners as confirmed by a document published worldwide by the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization.

Rajavi called on the Iraqi Government to take into account the conditions of the Iranian prisoners in accordance with the Geneva Convention, particularly regarding Iranian army prisoners.

Tariq 'Aziz affirmed that Iraq has always adhered to the Geneva Convention in dealing with POW's. He proposed that Rajavi send whomever he wants to visit the Iranian POW's in Iraq. Rajavi accepted, in principle, the invitation to visit Iraq.

TARIQ 'AZIZ 'OPTIMISTIC' ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR

PM101631 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Jan 83 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz by Eric Rouleau in Paris -- date not given]

[Text] Mr Tariq 'Aziz, who is the government member with the job of ensuring that Franco-Iraqi relations develop smoothly, thinks the level and intensity of the regular consultations between the two countries are "normal and vital."

"France," he told us, "is our main partner in the political, economic, commercial and military spheres. We have identical concepts on the ways of ensuring the Middle East countries' independence and stability. French firms are contributing to the growth of all sectors of our economy. Our arms purchases account for around 40 percent of French exports. The total value of our trade is several times greater than that of our trade with the USSR for instance to which we are, nonetheless, bound by a friendship treaty."

The Iraqi deputy prime minister has come to Paris mainly to solve a problem which was likely to damage the smooth running of business: "Since our oil revenue is falling we have financial problems which are shared by France and which we must therefore solve together," he said.

In addition, French firms which were forced to halt or slow down their activities because of the Iraqi-Iranian war are demanding compensation which Baghdad cannot pay in full. "In the interest of our two countries we must find ways of ensuring that the work continues," Mr 'Aziz asserted before adding: "The best solution to this problem is political and it is with that objective in mind that I have sought a way of solving it with my French interlocutors."

Iraq, he explained, is not asking for loans but for the implementation of a series of measures -- payment facilities, moratoriums, the reduction of payments required on the signing of contracts, increased imports of Iraqi fuels and so forth -- which would be negotiated later by experts in order to maintain Franco-Iraqi cooperation at its present level.

[Question] Why would the oil-producing Arab countries not also help relieve Iraq? [question ends]

Mr 'Aziz replies: "I am sad to say that our Arab brothers have virtually stopped helping us for the past year and, contrary to what has been published, have loaned us not $50 billion but less than $20 billion since the start of the Iranian aggression."

"They justify their attitude by alleging that they too are suffering financial difficulties as a result of the slump in oil, the recession and so forth. That may be true but nonetheless we are no longer able to count on their generosity...."

[Question] In these conditions do you not think that France might feel legitimate anxiety about Iraq's solvency? Because of the war you are now only exporting one-fourth of the oil which you were selling before hostilities started....

[Answer] That is true but this situation is temporary. At worst -- if the war continues -- we should be in a position to restore our export levels in 3 years. Indeed we will construct an oil pipeline which will cross Saudi Arabia and come out on the Red Sea, thus avoiding the Gulf route and we will take over 10 to 15 percent of the capacity of the oil pipeline which passes through Turkey. Iraq is potentially a very rich country, and philanthropy is not the motive for the offers of investment and cooperation which we are receiving from many international firms.

[Question] It remains to be seen whether your regime is strong. Some official U.S. circles are expressing doubts on that subject, and, in a recent study, business environment risk information, a U.S. institute, expressed the view that an Iranian victory is probable. What do you think of that?

[Answer] The U.S. administration clearly does not share that assessment. The proof of that is that it granted us $460 million loan last month at a modest interest rate for the purchase of wheat, rice and barley which we need. Our cooperation with the United States is developing in all spheres. All the indications are that Washington has no fears about our future.

"Iran Has Lost Its Gamble"

[Question] Do you not think that a military defeat inflicted on you by Iran might jeopardize your regime's stability?

[Answer] Iran has already lost its gamble and probably the war too. Khomeyni' army has been marking time on our borders since last July despite several major offensives. It has only succeeded in occupying around 40 square kilometers in the east and even less in the south. At present around 10 divisions of crack troops are massed east of 'Amarah and we are awaiting a new assault which we will certainly crush. The war is then likely to continue in the form of border skirmishes and will end when Tehran realizes that there is no military solution to our differences. We are resolutely optimistic: The threat of all-out war is now behind us. However there is a danger: Faced with deadlock in Iraq, Khomeyni might be tempted by a diversionary operation against one of the Gulf states, Saudi Arabia for instance. Unfortunately the Arab countries do not realize that. Otherwise they would have shown more solidarity with us. None of them felt the need to send us forces to fight alongside the Iraqi Army. [answer ends]

Two factors, among others, sustain Mr Tariq 'Aziz's optimism: The USSR has resumed its arms supplies to Iraq after a 1-year gap, in keeping with contracts concluded before the start of hostilities; the military successes of the Iranian Kurds "thanks to the aid supplied by Baghdad," he specified, "are weakening Tehran's army. He also indicated that Iraq maintains "excellent relations with all the other opposition groups including the Mojahedin-e Khalq (leftwing Muslims)." "I prefer not to specify, in this connection whether or not we are supplying material aid to them since that might embarrass them" he added.

At the regional level Iraq wants to contribute to peace and stability. President Saddam Husayn stated in substance recently that a possible Palestinian state and Israel could coexist. Is that not a complete reversal of the position of a country which previously featured in the forefront of the "rejection front?" The Iraqi deputy prime minister rejected that assessment in the following terms:

"Our present policy is the logical consequence of the development of the situation. The PLO and all the Arab states unanimously decided at the Fes summit to negotiate the creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and in Gaza; in other words to draw up arrangements with Israel to ensure the existence and security of all the states concerned. Iraq backed the Fes resolutions because we are not opposed to a peaceful settlement of this problem and hence to negotiations between Israel on the one hand and the PLO and its Arab partners on the other.

That is why we are encouraging Mr Yasir 'Arafat to coordinate his diplomatic strategy with that of King Husayn. For our part we are cooperating closely with the PLO which trusts us."

"We Are Not Abu Nidal's Allies"

[Question] That trust may not be complete since you received Abu Nidal, Yasir 'Arafat's sworn enemy, on your soil....

[Answer] That is not really a bone of contention. We are not the allies or protectors of Abu Nidal to whom we have granted asylum. We cannot expel a homeless Palestinian who would have nowhere to go, any more than any other Arab country could. That would be inhuman on our part. Hence we are trying to play down the situation and reduce the disagreements between Abu Nidal and Yasir 'Arafat.

[Question] Is it not strange that you should talk of disagreements when referring to Abu Nidal's murder of several PLO leaders? Do you think that Yasir 'Arafat can forgive a man who claimed responsibility for the attack on the Israeli ambassador in London -- an attack which contributed to the outbreak of the war against the PLO in Lebanon last June?

[Answer] That attack was not the cause of, but the pretext for, the invasion of Lebanon which General Sharon had been planning for months. In any case we are not responsible for the machinations of Abu Nidal who does not receive aid or encouragement from the Iraqi Government. Quite the reverse; we are trying to allay the strong feelings among Palestinians and promote peace in the region, especially in Lebanon. [answer ends]

On that subject Mr Tariq 'Aziz expressed an opinion which contrasts with that of most Arab countries: "We are convinced," he said, "that Israel and Syria have reached an agreement, possibly tacit, not to withdraw from Lebanon. By refusing to leave that country unilaterally and unconditionally and by whipping up armed conflicts in Tripoli, Damascus is giving Tel Aviv an excuse not to withdraw its troops. This is just one way of stabbing Lebanon in the back...."

On the other hand the Iraqi deputy prime minister had nothing but praise for "Husni Mubarak's Egypt," advocating its "unconditional reintegration" into the Arab League. "It is absolutely vital for us to restore dialogue with Cairo and it would be ridiculous to pose conditions for that," he added before revealing that he will meet with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali in Paris this Friday afternoon. "I will immediately thank him for the very positive stance which Egypt had adopted on the Iraqi-Iranian war. But above all I intend to examine with him ways of developing our relations in all spheres...."

Harmony among [as published] of the Near East but also civil peace in Iraq: "In order to end the guerrilla warfare raging in northern Iraq," Mr Tariq 'Aziz also revealed, "We recently started indirect preliminary talks with all the Kurdish opposition factions and we will later have talks with the Communist Party. Iraq needs all its children to expel the invaders and pursue its march toward economic and social progress."

UK PAPER ON RESUMED USSR ARMS SUPPLIES TO IRAQ

PM110941 London THE DAILY TELEGRAM in English 11 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[John Bulloch report: "Soviet Arms for Iraq"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has begun delivering further arms to Iraq as a result of a major change of policy towards the Iraq-Iran war.

During the two-year war, Russia has sent only the arms it had previously contracted to send to Iraq.

For the past year, nothing has been delivered as contracts were fulfilled.

Then, three days ago, Soviet Antonov transport aircraft began landing at a military airfield on the outskirts of Baghdad.

They carried surface-to-surface and ground-to-air missiles, ammunition for Russian-made long-range guns, communications equipment and anti-tank guns.

Tanks Loaded

At the same time, Soviet cargo ships are said to be loading T72 tanks - the most modern in the Russian arsenal - for transport to Aqaba, the Jordanian port which is now the gateway to Iraq.

MIG fighter-bombers are also reported to be included in the shipments on the way from the Soviet Union.

The new Soviet arms supplies appear to have been authorised as a policy matter by Mr Andropov in careful contrast to the even-handed Russian approach in the Gulf war adopted by his predecessor, Mr Brezhnev.

The decision to resume arms shipments was taken following a secret visit to Moscow by an Iraqi delegation led by Mr Taha Ramadan, the vice-president and commander of the Iraqi "Popular Army," and Mr Tariq 'Aziz, the long-serving deputy prime minister.

Significantly, the Iraqi chief of staff was included in the group which went to Moscow.

After their trip to Moscow, the Iraqis went on to Paris, where they had talks with President Mitterrand and other French leaders, and also met Musavi Rajavi, the Iranian exile leader.

Extra Oil Sales

During his four days in France, Mr 'Aziz admitted that as a result of the Gulf war, Iraq was experiencing "passing" financial difficulties.

Yet he managed to persuade the French authorities to undertake to treble its oil purchases from his country.

Mr 'Aziz also revealed that after a 12-month break, Soviet arms were once again reaching his country. What he did not say was that as the "price" for its resumed shipments, the Soviet Union had demanded that Iraq should go along with a new peace formula it was about to unveil.

This is expected to require Iraq to agree to give up a number of border territories claimed by Iran - one of the few Iranian demands which Baghdad has not conceded in the face of Iranian military successes.

The Soviet arms deliveries, with their considerable psychological effect inside Iraq, were designed mainly to make it easier for President Husayn's regime to accept the Soviet ideas, according to Arab diplomats.

Until now, the Soviet Union has been carefully neutral in the Gulf war.

Iraq was originally regarded as one of its client states, while Iran is an area where it is seeking influence.

Demonstration to U.S.

The Russian decision to play an active role in the Gulf was seen by Arab diplomats yesterday as a flexing of the muscles of the new Andropov administration, and a demonstration to America of the power of Russia in that area.

America, vitally concerned for the safety of the Gulf oil fields, has signally failed to exert any real influence on the conflict over the past two years.

The actual arms deliveries now in progress are unlikely to have any real influence on the course of the war, which once again is in one of its "peaceful" troughs.

But the psychological effect on what the Russians have done could provide the impetus to peace which the West has failed to achieve.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 958

JN071645 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jan (INA) -- The Iraqi fighter planes have attacked the Iranian positions and concentrations in the Maysan sector, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base. Communique No 958, issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here this evening, put the Iranian losses at nine killed and three vehicles -- one of which was carrying personnel -- one hardware stockpile, and two observation posts destroyed. The communique added that today the enemy shelled the cities of Basra and Mandali with artillery, damaging six houses and hitting one civilian car in Mandali. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 958 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The forces of Saddam's glorious Al-Qadisiyah are continuing their valiant actions in the operational sectors against the forces of the racist Khomeyniite regime. The results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today were as follows:

1. Our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing five, wounding others, and destroying one vehicle.

2. Our valiant air force today raided the enemy positions and concentrations in the Maysan sector, scoring direct and effective hits. All our aircraft returned safely to base.

3. Our forward units sighted and pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the Maysan sector, killing four and destroying two vehicles -- one of which was carrying personnel -- one hardware stockpile and two observation posts.

4. Today the evil clique ruling Iran shelled the cities of Basra and Mandali with artillery, damaging six houses and hitting one civilian car in Mandali.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 January 1983

Communique No 959

JN081648 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jan (INA) -- An Iraqi military communique has put the Iranian enemy losses for last night and today in the operational sectors at four killed and one vehicle and one hardware stockpile destroyed. The communique, which was issued tonight by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, noted that the enemy today intermittently shelled Mandali, causing some damage. The following is the text of the communique.

Communique No 959 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of god, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant forces continued their activities in the operational sectors against the aggressor Khomeyni forces. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the central sector, killing four.

2. One vehicle was destroyed in the area east of Basra.

3. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the Maysan operational sector.

4. Today the spiteful Iranian regime shelled Mandali intermittently with artillery, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 January 1983

Communique No 960

JN091718 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Communique No 960 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 January]

[Text] In the name of god, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave armed forces continued their valiant activities in the operational sectors against the vicious Khomeyniite clique's forces. The results for yesterday evening and today were as follows:

1. One of our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the Maysan sector, killing four and destroying two observation posts.

2. One of our forward units sighted and pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing three and destroying one hardware stockpile and one observation post.

3. One was killed and three personnel positions were destroyed east of Basra. Those stationed in the three positions were also hit.

4. The vile enemy today shelled the cities of Basra and Mandali with artillery, hitting some civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 January 1983

Communique No 961

JN101801 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Communique No 961 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 10 January 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: In defense of the sovereignty of proud Iraq and the dignity of the glorious Arab nation, our brave armed forces continued their valiant activities in the operational sectors against the racist enemy and its expansionist and aggressive forces. The results from yesterday evening and today were as follows:

1. The planes of our brave air force carried out fierce and decisive attacks against enemy concentrations and positions opposite our forward units in the Maysan sector and against military targets in Dezful deep inside enemy territory. Our planes scored accurate direct hits, inflicting grave losses in enemy personnel and equipment. All our planes returned safely to base. The number of combat missions were 76.

2. At 1326 this afternoon, in a dogfight between our able planes and the enemy's frustrated planes, our planes shot down an enemy fighter plane at (Ash-Shib) in the southern sector of the battlefield and it was observed going down in flames inside enemy territory.

3. One of the enemy was killed east of Basra.

4. The artillery of the rancorous Iranian enemy today shelled the cities of Basra and Mandali, causing some damage to civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 January 1983

BRIEFS

IRAQI-YAR MINUTES SIGNED -- Iraq and YAR today signed the minutes of the third session of the Iraqi-YAR joint committee for economic and technical cooperation at the end of the 3-day meetings. The minutes were signed by Iraqi Minister of Housing and Reconstruction Muhammad Fadil Husayn and YAR Development Minister Fu'ad Qa'id. [Excerpt] [Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jan 83 JN]

HUSAYN REPORTS ON PEACE EFFORTS IN 10 JAN ADDRESS

JN101952 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1618 GMT 10 Jan 83

["Text" of address by Jordan's King Husayn to representatives of the official political, popular and trade union sectors in Jordan at a meeting held at the Royal Hashemite Court in Amman on 10 January -- recorded]

[Text] Brethren: Following the practice and style we adopted right from the beginning and throughout the long march, under all circumstances, I deemed it necessary to meet with my brothers and kinfolk in their house here, after God, blessed be his name, had rendered our efforts and actions successful. These efforts and actions were carried out in the service of our homeland and nation. They were, first of all, in the service of the central cause which has been the focus of all our attention as a family since the great Arab revolution. This cause is, for us here in Jordan in particular, one of rights that must return to their owners. It is our cause as much as it is the cause of our brothers and kinfolk, the sons of Palestine, because our destiny and aims are similar and the dangers menacing and facing us are common dangers. It is our destiny to be one family and one hand in confronting the challenges and dangers.

This meeting takes place among kinfolk and brothers as we always shoulder responsibility side by side. It is aimed at explaining some aspects of which you might be unaware regarding the recent stage since the meeting which was held some time ago. These aspects deal with our activities and efforts. Last year we experienced many tragedies. The year before last and throughout many years we, our nation, and our kinfolk experienced tragedies. During these past years we faced many challenges and dangers. The gravest tragedy of last year was the aggression against Lebanon and the continuing occupation of a large part of Lebanon, as well as the suffering of our kinfolk and brothers there and of the innocent people who died in the well-known massacres.

As you know we expected the Israeli offensive against Lebanon. The PLO also expected it. We warned of its occurrence and talked about it on the official Arab level, with the aim of eliminating the reasons which could lead to what has taken place. In any case, the battle took place and what happened has happened. From the first moments there were attempts to halt the aggression. There were contacts with the world's states and attempts to hold an Arab meeting to achieve a unified Arab stand in the face of the dangers and challenges. There were similar attempts to halt the war now raging against a fraternal Arab country, Iraq. This was is threatening our freedom, Arab identity, and past, present, and future generations.

As for contacts with the outside world, after aggression was committed against Lebanon, there were contacts with the United States during which we were extremely frank and firm with its leadership. We urged them to do what they should to stop aggression. We reminded them that their credibility, which has been greatly affected in the Arab world, was in the balance. We also talked about the principal cause of Palestine and the efforts that must be concentrated on it. We also said that we must not repeat the mistake we had all previously made. Upon reviewing the history of the cause, we find that Israel has always created new circumstances which distracted the world's attention from the principal cause and the need to justly and honorably solve it. In two messages, I recommended concentration on an international conference. When I realized that the U.S. President intended to submit an initiative, I asked in a third letter how much reassurance he and the U.S. Administration could give that they would continue their policy to achieve a just and honorable peace in the face of various internal and external pressures. If there was a shadow of a doubt about their ability to confront such pressure, it would then be better to hold an international conference in which, in any case, the United States would be expected to play the largest and most important role.

On 1 September, the U.S. President delivered his speech. A short time afterward an Arab summit meeting was held in Fes. The meeting was the outcome of efforts exerted over several years with the aim of answering a question submitted to every Arab head of state and every official in this Arab world. The question was: What is the Arab stand? What are the limits of the Arab demands? Stands were crystallized in the Fes summit points. As I have previously said the Arab plan which was submitted is based on the UN Security Council and UN General Assembly resolutions and on the international will and the true state of affairs in the world as a whole with regard to the limit to which we can go in voicing our demands and stating the bases on which we may conclude a just and comprehensive peace in this part of the world.

Then came the mission of the seven-member committee, which was entrusted with the task of visiting the permanent member-states of the UN Security Council to outline the Fes resolutions to them. I had the honor of chairing the committee's delegation in its visits to France, the USSR, and the PRC. His Majesty King Hassan II, chairman of the Fes summit, visited the United States, and I believe he will be visiting the United Kingdom soon.

When we came out of the Fes summit we and our Palestinian brothers felt that if matters were limited to the adopted resolutions and the submitted initiatives -- the initiatives submitted by the world at large -- then we would have perhaps failed in giving the Arab position the necessary strength and ability to serve the Arab and Palestinian causes. Thus, in light of the situation in the Arab world and the situation we are facing, we reverted to the fact that Jordan and Palestine are in fact a family united by many causes, some of which are historical, and by a determination to confront the danger. This family has given and sacrificed under all circumstances in confronting this danger. The Jordanian-Palestinian relationship is remarkable and whatever threatens Palestine or Jordan directly threatens both of them in a way that is different in size and nature from the threat to the Arab homeland and the rest of our brothers.

At any rate, we here in the east bank may be the last line [facing the enemy]. If this line collapses, our enemy will reach the depth of the Arab homeland and achieve its objectives and aims there.

If we look further into Arab reality, we see that one of the reasons that has prevented us from advancing was an absence of the coordination which is now taking place at the Jordanian and Palestinian levels. The Fes summit is an Arab position which should have been taken many years ago; yet nearness or remoteness from the problem or the danger as well as a difference in the assessment of the size, form, and dimensions of the danger, and maybe influence from certain opinions from this or that side outside the region, have all hindered our ability to move in the proper way.

Furthermore, there are various ideas and opinions about this [Jordanian-Palestinian] relationship. Actually, it is our duty -- in order to preserve our integrity as Jordanians and Palestinians -- to prevent anyone from interfering in the formulation of this relationship no matter if he be Arab or foreigner, Westerner or Easterner, and certainly not Israel. We say this because this relationship is a subject that concerns us alone.

In all this, we feel that we can really accomplish a great deal if all of us in this Arab world, those in the right having the cause and all those facing this impending danger, reach an agreement through which we may be able to face challenges and reach a sound Arab position defining the nation's duty to support this march and strengthen its ability to allow us to reach our objectives and filfill our aims.

The [Jordanian-Palestinian] dialogue thus began. Our stand has been clear since the very beginning; we are committed to the Rabat and Fes summit resolutions and the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

If the PLO can, with our absolute support, establish an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian national soil, then there will be no need at all to discuss the future relationship between us. These relations existed in the past, still exist now and will exist in the future under all circumstance and conditions. If this is difficult to attain in one way or another and if there is any other way to restore and save the land before it is too late, let us commit ourselves to it or, if we can, let us -- stemming from the status quo, our confidence in the eventual victory of right, and our commitment to work to bring about this objective -- now crystallize the form of future Jordanian-Palestinian relations. Let us commit ourselves to it and announce it so that we may close the door in the faces of all those who try to interfere in the nature and form of these relations, taking into consideration the experiences of the past and their positive and negative points. Let us do that in order to present an example to the brothers of how relations among brothers and kinfolk should be and in order to guarantee equal rights and preserve each side's identity, an example that may stand as a nucleus for the aspired Arab unity we and the coming generations are trying to achieve. If we do this, we may be more capable of restoring our rights. Thus, we would be able to coordinate and work together by unifying weight and potential to achieve our objective. This is a matter worthy of our concentration.

Whether by first establishing an independent [Palestinian] state and then deciding on the form of its relations with Jordan after its recovery or by recovering the land first and then allowing the Palestinians and Jordanians to give their opinions on what we have agreed on and crystallized, we have to recover the land in one of the coming stages, God willing.

One road may lead to the desired goals and another may not lead to these goals. Discussion and talks took place in light of this spirit. Concern continues to be directed toward achieving unity, joint security, and a sound march because the worst enemy of such steps on the sound path is the Zionist movement and quarters which have designs on this part of the world. They may be satisfied with disturbances and despair and may exploit them to achieve their designs and objectives.

I believe that harming the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship in any way whatsoever is one of the most important objectives of our enemies. We have had indications that they have tried to do this and will continue. What exists between us, however, is stronger than all these attempts and all these intentions.

With respect to the real state of affairs and the situation in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and occupied Arab territories, as we see it, Israel is in the last stages of swallowing up the land. They frankly state that the cause will be solved on land other than Palestinian land. We deduce from all this that we, the Palestinians and Jordanians, here in this part of the Arab homeland, are the new target. We mentioned this during our meetings with officials in the United States. Israel's stand on the U.S. initiative is negative and their reply to the U.S. President's statements on the settlements is to concentrate on the settlements. Since 1 September and through the next 2 months, according to various calculations, they are trying to double the number of settlers on our lands. The same quarters cause the inhumane practices against our kinfolk, relatives, and brothers, the sufferings of our kinfolk and brothers for 15 years, the measures against the professors and teachers in the universities and even the Beirut operation. They are implementing the same objectives and designs. They perpetrated crimes in Dayr Yasin and then in Beirut to make people leave. They spread terror in the hearts of people with the measures that are carried out against the kinfolk and brothers in the occupied territories for the same reasons. In addition to all this, they have accurate figures on who has left the land and who has remained. All this gives us a clear picture of what is taking place.

On the Arab level, thank God that we are speaking with one voice in the wake of the Fes summit, at least with respect to the eight points [of the Fes summit resolutions], but frankly speaking, we and some of our brothers, particularly our Palestinian brothers, sense many negative aspects and suffering and trial.

Our brothers in Iraq also sense this in their battle. The United States admits, with great embarrassment, that Israel is providing Iran with weapons, and expertise through a third party or parties. Iraq is our supporter, has shouldered burdens and has offered much. It has given martyrs to our land here and in Palestine. Any setback there, God forbid, will be a setback for all of us. It will also expose the Gulf, the [Arabian] Peninsula, and the Arab existence to danger.

The Arab seven-member committee, according to the information I have, visited the United States and held a dialogue there. Then His Majesty King Hassan II sent a letter to the U.S. leadership asking for clarification on some points and perhaps is waiting for a reply.

As for me, I met with the brothers in France. The meeting was good and positive. France supports the Fes summit resolutions and the Arab stand. Then we left for the USSR and the meeting with the new leaders took place before our meeting with all the members of the USSR delegation. We spoke about bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction with the frankness and clarity which that country has shown in its relations with others and with its eagerness to establish relations on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference in domestic affairs, and efforts to seek common world interests. We spoke about the Rabat [summit resolutions] and the stand in the Fes summit. Then we discussed the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship and told them that this relationship concerns us directly, that it is not subject to discussion on the international level and that we cannot allow it to be dealt with on this basis.

Since the great Arab revolution, we have been confronting Zionist schemes aimed at Palestine and the Arab nation. We, in Jordan, have the longest line of confrontation. We are one family. The Jordanians are careful to maintain their identity and the Palestinians are also careful to do so, but within the framework of the one family which is being directly exposed to the threats. Israel is in the last stages of swallowing up the land and we are exposed to threats.

In 1956, the United States was capable of taking action.

The moves that the United States and the USSR took at that time were effective and made Israel, France, and the United Kingdom withdraw from territories they had occupied.

Zionism then concentrated on the U.S. arena, considering it the most important one. It controlled the decisions and the decisionmakers up to this era in which this initiative and this move emerged. There are negative and positive points and ambiguous aspects, but it is worth dealing with so that we can understand exactly to what extent it may lead us to the required result. We have always opted for an international conference. We have no problems with the USSR, PRC, West Europe, or the rest of the world. It seems that although everyone supports and backs us, the true state of affairs is getting worse because the problem is in the U.S. arena. Therefore, we are dutybound to deal with this arena and see what we can or cannot do. At the very least, let Israel's stand be the negative one because, without the United States and U.S. support, Israel would be other than we see it now.

We were warmly received in China. My visit to China was a new experience for me and opened very broad horizons. The Chinese were frank and clear in all their stands. We then visited Japan because this country has its own influence and impact. It was appropriate to discuss all our causes and problems with it and try to win its support so that its impact is positive, good, and in favor of the Arab position. I believe that this has been achieved. From Japan we went to the United States. I preferred to follow the style I chose right from the beginning when the topic of the visit was submitted. This was that I should concentrate on contacts with the U.S. leaders and leave aside the various informational or other contacts which usually take place in such a visit.

I decided to do so due to the delicate situation in the region and the desire to exactly understand the U.S. stand and its dimensions and to devote myself to our basic mission. We held a series of meetings with all U.S. leaders. We met with the U.S. President twice. There were also Jordanian-U.S. meetings on the level of the accompanying delegation and U.S. officials. Talks were extremely clear and frank. I was careful to return with an understanding of the U.S. position and a correct assessment of its dimensions and objectives. Naturally, we talked about the past -- about the cause. On a previous visit I had presented a memorandum to the U.S. President on what had happened, on Jordan's position, on our journey after 1967, on [Resolution] 242 and on all that has happened thus far. It seemed that he was greatly affected by what we said. He and others talked about these matters there. This time also we concentrated on the current situation, the suffering and dangers. We also asked whether the United States is capable of playing its great role in the achievement of a just and honorable peace in this part of the world. In this respect we learned that the President is determined and is making this issue his primary target among those issues with which he is dealing. His next most important issue is that of the world arms balance. He and the officials there say that when he submitted his initiative, he wanted to contact -- actually he and his administration did contact -- all the U.S. leaders. These leaders unanimously supported his initiative. Therefore, this policy and this position are not only his but also that adopted by the U.S. nation as a starting point in the march toward the end of the road and the attainment of a just and honorable peace in the region.

There were other factors: the issue of Lebanon, U.S. credibility, the strike and the victims in Beirut, and the fact that there was an agreement to protect those people. This agreement was one of the factors which led to the departure of the PLO from Beirut. What happened has happened. In fact, U.S. credibility was also one of Israel's targets in this operation. There was also the topic of the settlements after his speech and the practices in the occupied territory. There were questions on all these topics and on the U.S. attitude toward them.

With respect to the Lebanese issue, on which stress was put during the talks because this is our duty, it seems that the objective is clear: removing all foreign armed presence from the Lebanese territory and emphasizing Lebanon's independence and unity. There was also an identity of viewpoints that Israel can in no case obtain political gains from its operation in Lebanon. The issue may take some time, but it seems that there is a determination to do the impossible, to enable Lebanon to be run by its sons and to return to the Arab fold. They also realize that these Israeli practices must be checked. They are not satisfied with the issue of settlements and Israeli practices.

The [Reagan] initiative refers to Resolution 242 and to Camp David. Our stand was explicit and frank that we have rejected, not accepted, Camp David. We have not been consulted on it and we do not accept the role that was set for us in the Camp David accords. Once again, I would like to stress that they understood from the beginning that our mission was to sound out intentions so that we may return to inform the party with which we are working and cooperating in a basic manner. This party is the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative and our partner and colleague. We also shall inform our brothers in the Arab homeland.

The time factor is important if there is to be a move, on the U.S. level, in particular, as a result of an Arab agreement and coordination. The deadline for such a move will be the beginning of the third month of this year. After this, they have other things to preoccupy them and will not be able to deal with the cause in an appropriate manner. The stand and the initiative then will have reached a stage where, according to the evaluation of all observers, the possibilities of beginning anything will become difficult and the opportunity be lost.

They have admitted that the issue of the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship concerns us alone and does not concern others.

On the issue of the illegal settlements, the question was raised that, if peace is achieved, would some of the settlers be allowed to remain on Arab land and live as any other foreign citizen. We stressed that, if the peace process takes place, then these settlements will be illegal and cannot be accepted.

On the issues of borders, Resolution 242 will apply to the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights. Resolution 242 must also apply to Arab Jerusalem. If peace is achieved the U.S. side wishes Jerusalem not to remain divided but acknowledges that the Arab right to Jerusalem is the same as the Arab right to all the occupied territories.

Discussions also dealt with the transition period. We said: Why should there be a transition period? They said that this is something they had inherited from the past. We outlined to them the conditions under which the area and our kinfolks there have lived during the past 15 years, 15 years of suffering. This transition period may be reduced to the minimum.

Therefore, as we understand, there are possibilities once the Arab side, particularly the Jordanian and Palestinian side, have a definite stand. He told them frankly that we are dealing with brothers and kinfolk in an honest manner. We told them: We cannot promise you anything but we shall communicate all this to the concerned parties. The invitation is still available and open to begin implementation of Resolution 242 as soon as possible with respect to all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, after the many years that have elapsed since 1967 and all the things which have taken place in the occupied territories, with the purpose of settling the Palestinian cause with all its dimensions in an honorable manner. I have a letter from the U.S. President on this and their commitment that they will use their influence, given that Israel is strong, something that we cannot deny, and that it continues to be given assistance while we are in this state of affairs. They reaffirmed their readiness, eagerness, and determination to return these rights and this land to their owners. They are ready to exert the necessary influence, and the transition periods which will lead to the final, comprehensive settlement will be reduced to the minimum.

We talked about many other subjects. We talked about weapons and what had been said at and after Camp David that, if peace is achieved, Israel must maintain superiority over the Arab world. We told them that this logic is unacceptable. The Arab world has its own interests. It has the right to be strong and capable of confronting any challenge and any danger. If the issue is settled why should there be a bias in technology or any other sphere? We must be treated as others are. We must have the same conditions and facilities. We were not faced with a negative stand on this issue either.

The world was shocked by the events of last year, by what this nation suffered and by the consequences and ugliness of those events. The same applies to the United States.

Furthermore, we found out that the Jordanian-Palestinian relations we started to crystallize and develop had removed any contradiction between the Fes position and this one. In my opinion, we have to agree now on Jordanian-Palestinian relations in a manner that will satisfy the people not only at present, but also future generations so that these relations may stand as an example and a nucleus for Arab unity as a whole. This will also remove many obstacles and contradictions in the various stands of this world. We consider that UN Resolution 242, as Camp David does not and regardless of the stands of others, stipulates guarantees by the UN Security Council and, consequently, leads to the same objectives which were defined by the Fes summit.

Any joint Jordanian-Palestinian action should have support from our Arab nation. The Baghdad summit said that if this joint action achieves a certain result then this is to be reported to the Arab nation through a summit conference so the nation can comment on it. Is the nation prepared to wage battle to restore its land? Is there a possibility after all these years of implementing UN Resolution 242, on which we have been working since 1967? Despite the present state of affairs, we see that the latter is possible, regardless of the fact that there will be many difficulties and mines on the path. However, there remains one fundamental and important point: We have defined our position. We have said since the beginning that we cannot relinquish even one inch of our land. We both, Jordanians and Palestinians, know very well the limit to which we can go. We are aware of what we can accept and what we cannot accept. This experience in itself demands that we live it together as partners. Is there any alternative? These are the questions now being raised in the arena. Naturally, we do not seek to find a solution in any form or at any price. We know what we want. We may attain or not attain all that we want. However, if we begin -- and I believe that this is necessary -- action must be a joint, common responsibility and a unified effort. We either accept things together or reject them together with regard to any stand and any position we adopt in the interest of this nation and the people in this land.

Israel is now about to complete the last stages of swallowing up the land, including Jerusalem, and the people there are still suffering a great deal. Every day for them is full of suffering, pain, sacrifice, and endurance.

This is what we have been able to achieve in the past and I felt that it was my duty to brief my brothers on these issues since we are members of one family. I always have believed that the march is one and the responsibility we are shouldering concerns many generations to come, generations whom we hope will be able to live a better life on this land in security and confidence. It is our destiny that we face these challenges. We have to face them with strength and determination, armed with awareness and cooperation in shouldering the responsibilities and sharing everything. We are in contact with the brothers in the Arab homeland. God willing, I will shortly visit Baghdad to become acquainted with the situation there. I will also visit Saudi Arabia and perhaps the Gulf states. I am in contact with the chairman of the [Fes summit] conference. We shall put them in the picture as to anything new, hoping that they will, God willing, be with themselves, their nation, and its promising future, despite the common suffering and the many unpleasant things. This nation must continue to live as an Arab nation on its land with freedom and integrity. May God grant you help and bless you all. [applause]

FURTHER REPORTS ON JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN TALKS

Radio Monte Carlo

JN101252 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The Jordanian-Palestinian talks resumed in Amman today. The talks revolve around the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to participate in the possible peace negotiations to solve the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian cause. King Husayn has explained his viewpoint on the outcome of his talks with President Reagan in Washington as well as that of the U.S. President on the methods for solving the complicated Middle East problem. Authoritative Palestinian sources in Amman said that the Palestinian representatives in the joint delegation must belong to the PLO, the sole and legitimative representative of the Palestinian people. The sources dismissed reports on the possible participation of Palestinian figures from the occupied West Bank in the joint delegation.

The sources added that it is premature to believe that the Jordanian-Palestinian talks would result in the formation of a joint delegation, as this, at any rate, depends on the approval of the Palestine National Council's meeting, which will be held in Algiers in mid-February. According to the same sources, Yasir 'Arafat will visit Moscow within the next 3 or 4 days. Six PLO Executive Committee members will accompany 'Arafat on the Moscow visit. Our Amman correspondent Fu'ad Nu'aym has the following to say:

[Begin recording] This morning, Yasir 'Arafat held a series of side meetings with some Palestinian personalities before visiting the Palestine Liberation Army forces which are positioned in the northern part of Jordan. Yasir 'Arafat is due to meet this afternoon with Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Ash-Sharif Zard ibn Shakir and Prime Minister Mudar Badran with a view to discussing the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to participate in the peace talks that may take place with Israel based on the recent U.S. initiative and in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 242. [end recording]

Baghdad Voice of PLO

JN101753 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces, last night met with King Husayn of Jordan. During the meeting, which lasted for 4 hours, Abu 'Ammar and King Husayn discussed the recent developments of the Palestinian cause. An atmosphere of fraternity and identical viewpoints prevailed during the meeting. The two sides reviewed the results of the seven member committee delegation's visits to the permanent member-states of the UN Security Council, as well as the implementation of the recent Fes summit's resolutions regarding the Palestinian cause, particularly since these resolutions are considered a just basis on which to solve the Palestinian issue. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar became acquainted with the Arab delegation's visits to these states and the viewpoints of their leaders regarding the Fes resolutions and the inalienable Arab stand on the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to establish their own independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. King Husayn asserted that it is important and necessary to continue Arab moves in order to encourage these states to show more support for the Palestinian cause and to put pressure on the U.S. Administration to force Israel to stop building settlements and to implement the Arab peace plan.

Yesterday evening, Brother Abu 'Ammar received Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran at this residence in Amman. They held a comprehensive, quick review of the current Arab and international developments that are related to the Palestinian cause. They also discussed the work of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee.

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES PRESS ON HUSAYN TALKS, OTHER TOPICS

Amman Television Report

JN101854 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has praised Jordanian-Palestinian relations. He described them as historic and distinguished. During a press conference at the guest palace this evening, 'Arafat said that his talks with His Majesty King Husayn and Jordanian officials were successful and positive and had made great progress. He added: Our relations with Jordan are based on a common destiny and goals.

Answering a question on Kuwaiti newspaper reports that a statement was issued following the meetings of the Fatah Central Committee in Kuwait rejecting Reagan's initiative, 'Arafat said that such a statement was not issued because the Central Committee meetings had not ended yet. He added that there were some positive elements in Reagan's initiative, because the U.S. Administration, for the first time, considers the West Bank and Gaza Strip to be occupied territories and also speaks of halting the establishment of settlements. He said, however, the initiative does not fulfill our basic demand: recognition of our legitimate rights as approved by international legal bodies and UN resolutions, particularly our right to establish our own independent state. He said: After signing an agreement with Philip Habib, who signed on behalf of a U.S. Government which did not honor the agreement, allowing Israeli forces to storm West Beirut, it is my right to believe only in what I can feel with my hand. U.S. credibility was shattered by the massacres of Sabra and Shatila. He noted that United States must prove its credibility, because words and agreements are not enough and because we are not testing grounds for hunters and killers like Begin and Sharon.

On a question regarding the withdrawal of Palestinian forces for Lebanon, 'Arafat said: We stand by our Lebanese allies. The Palestinian forces in Lebanon are under the command of the Lebanese president and government, because we have not forgotten that we, with the support of our Lebanese brothers, have achieved that marvelous epic in Lebanon.

On the existence of the so-called Zionist lobby in the United States that dictates the policy of the U.S. Administration, 'Arafat said he believes that such a lobby dictating U.S. policy does not exist.

Regarding the PLO's relations with Egypt, 'Arafat said that Egypt is the basis of the Arabs' strength. He added: We are working hard to remove all the obstacles which alienated Egypt from the Arab nation.

AR-RA'Y 11 Jan Report

JN110904 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Jan 83 pp 1, 17

[Lima Nabil dispatch]

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has affirmed that his talks with His Majesty King Husayn were constructive, successful and positive; that they were conducted in an atmosphere of understanding and that they are based on strong and solid foundations. At a press conference in An-Nadwah palace yesterday evening, 'Arafat described Jordan-Palestinian relations as historic and distinguished. He added that the Jordanian-Palestinian talks, which are characterized by objectivity, have made great positive strides toward consolidating the move initiated by the Arab nation during the Fes summit conference on both the Arab and international levels. The remarkable Jordanian-Palestinian relations are part of this move. 'Arafat said that he sensed optimism on the part of his majesty the king with regard to the outcome of his talks with U.S. President Reagan and U.S. officials -- talks held in the White House last month.

Asked to comment on the proposal to form a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation including dignitaries from the West Bank, to be approved by the PLO, to participate in the peace negotiations, 'Arafat said: This subject has not been discussed and concerns the Palestinian-Jordanian position. He added: We will never forget that the Jordanian and Palestinian sides are members of the Arab Followup Committee and the seven-member Arab committee, and therefore we cannot define these issues until after the [follow-up] committee has met and until after we have assessed our tours.

On reports in the Kuwaiti press that the PLO Central Committee [as published] has issued a statement in which it categorically rejected the Reagan initiative, 'Arafat said that such a statement was not issued because the committee's meetings had not yet ended. He added that Reagan's initiative includes some positive points, such as those which consider the West Bank and Gaza Strip occupied territories, the call for halting the establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab territories and the status of Jerusalem. 'Arafat further added: It is our right to say that the Reagan plan does not fulfill the basic demands and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, as recognized by international law, namely and in particular our right to establish our legitimate state on our soil. 'Arafat said: We have great respect for Jordanian-Palestinian relations which will remain strong and solid in the future. Our relations, therefore, should be balanced and equal.

As for the agreement he had signed with U.S. envoy Philip Habib guaranteeing the safety of Palestinian civilians in Lebanon, 'Arafat said: It is my right to believe only in what I can feel with my hand. I can say that U.S. credibility was shattered by the massacres at Sabra and Shatila and that U.S. military honor was shattered by the Israeli tanks that entered Beirut. He added: I handed over the city in accordance with this agreement which stipulated that the multinational forces would immediately replace the Palestinian fighters to protect the Palestinian camps and civilians in Beirut. 'Arafat said that the United States must prove its credibility and must restore our confidence in its ability to achieve peace and justice. He added: It is my right to ask American public opinion what it has done concerning the Israelis who rolled U.S. honor into the dust. Instead of punishing those who perpetrated the massacre, Congress has approved an increase in aid to them amounting to $475 million. In so doing Congress appears to be supporting Begin and Sharon for the crimes committed in Sabra and Shatila.

'Arafat asked: How long will the U.S. Administration continue to ignore the real factor in the Middle East equation -- the PLO? He pointed out that the U.S. Administration could bring pressure to bear on Israel to respect the U.S. President's 1 September declaration, which provides for freezing the settlements.

PLO leader 'Arafat asked: How can I forget the war of annihilation against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the war that left 72,000 either martyred or wounded as well as the 5,000 martyrs in Sabra and Shatila? Asked about the possibility of withdrawing the Palestinian forces from Lebanon, 'Arafat said: These forces will not withdraw until after the withdrawal of the Israeli forces, and this was what we agreed upon with the Lebanese political and military delegation with which I met in Tunis. While discussing this topic with my brothers in the Palestinian leadership, I said: We stand by our Lebanese allies, and the Palestinian forces in Lebanon are under the command of the Lebanese people, government and president. We will never forget that we, along with our Lebanese brothers, achieved that marvelous heroic epic on behalf of the Arab nation. 'Arafat added that the Lebanese people are our partners in the victory, fighting and tragedy that took place in Sabra and Shatila, and we are greatly indebted to them. He said: We always abide by our word and we confirm that the Palestinian forces in Lebanon are there to terminate the Israeli occupation of all of Lebanon.

Asked about the view held by some Arab journalists and diplomats that the Zionist lobby dictates U.S. policy, 'Arafat said: I do not believe that such a lobby exists.

Yasir 'Arafat affirmed that the PLO's relations with Egypt are positive, emanating from the reality that Egypt is the basis of the Arabs' strength. He added: We are working to remove obstacles that are impeding our efforts to bring Egypt back to the Arab fold.

DRAFT LAW ON ORGANIZATION OF POPULAR ARMY

JN081606 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Jan 83 p 2

[Draft law on the organization of the Jordanian popular army]

[Text] Article I: This law shall be called the Jordanian Popular Army Law for 1982 and shall come into force on the date of its publication in the official gazette.

Article II: In this law, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following expressions and words shall have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:

The commander in chief means the Jordanian Armed Forces commander in chief.

The council means the council of the popular army formed in the governorate under this law. The draftee means the person subject to compulsory service in the popular army in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article III: A force, called the popular army, shall be formed in the kingdom and shall comprise conscripts all persons who shall voluntarily enlist in this force in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article IV:

A. The popular army shall be under the Jordanian Armed Forces with respect to military supervision and all matters pertaining to its organization and its provision with military components including weapons, clothes, supplies, transportation, training, the definition of the duties and tasks that will be entrusted to it, and the formulation of the defense plan for the centers and sectors in which the popular army will be stationed in light of the general plan for defending the kingdom.

B. During the period of service in the popular army, its members shall be subject to military regulations and the military penal code.

C. The commander in chief shall issue the regulations and decisions necessary for the implementation of the provisions of Paragraph A of this article in accordance with the provisions of military legislation in force in the Jordanian Armed Forces, including the definition and organization of training programs, their duration and the timetable for summoning the persons to whom the provisions of this law apply to serve in the popular army in accordance with the requirements of the public interests and the available recruitment capabilities.

Article V: The popular army, together with the Jordanian Armed Forces, shall be responsible for defending the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and for protecting its borders, independence, rights and interests. The popular army shall, therefore, be entrusted with carrying out all tasks and duties that would enable it to attain these objectives, including the carrying out of or participating in the following tasks:

A. The popular army shall forify cities and villages as well as all sites in the kingdom to enable them withstand any aggression. It shall also provide them with the necessary military protection.

B. The popular army shall protect the communication lines of the Jordanian Armed Forces, including roads network, bridges, intersections, approaches, railroads, ports, airports and telecommunications in the kingdom.

C. The popular army shall participate in discharging the tasks and duties of the civil defense in all cases and under all circumstances, and shall render medical services and first aid.

D. The popular army shall participate in fending off war catastrpohies and natural accidents, shall work to lessen their impact and effects, and shall immediately make the necessary repairs to damaged installations and other properties.

E. The popular army shall provide the protection of public utilities and the production and services institutions against any attack or act of sabotage.

F. The popular army shall counter the ideology of the enemy and work to weaken it, to enable the Jordanian Armed Forces to discharge their tasks in launching the counter-offensive to destroy the enemy forces before the exacerbation of the danger.

G. The popular army shall counter the psychological warfare and resist the rumors that are being used as weapons in this war, and shall use all scientific and objective means to refute and deactivate them.

Article VI:

A. All those in the following categories who bear Jordanian nationality shall serve in the popular army:

1. Female and male secondary school students as well as those in community colleges and universities.

2. Males who are not students and who are over 16 years old and under the age of 55.

B. Jordanian females who are not students can volunteer in the popular army provided they are over 16 years old and under 35.

C. Physical fitness for either voluntary or compulsory service in the popular army shall be determined by the military medical committee.

Article VII:

The following categories shall be exempted from service in the popular army:

A. All officers and soldiers in the Jordanian Armed Forces, public security, general intelligence, and civil defense.

B. All draftees to whom the valid Law of the Service of the Flag and Reserve Service applies.

Article VIII: Anyone to whom the popular army law applies shall be exempted if found to be suffering from an incurable illness, physical incapacity, or a permanent handicap.

Article IX:

A. No salaries, allocations, bonuses, or allowances shall be paid for the service, be it voluntary or compulsory.

B. The cabinet shall define, according to instructions which it shall issue, the financial compensation to be paid to those who qualify in the event of martydom of the draftee or volunteer or if permanent handicap or physical incapacitation occurs while on duty.

C. The draftee or volunteer shall receive free medical treatment in government and military hospitals and medical centers if he is injured while on duty.

Article X:

For organizing the popular army forces, the kingdom shall be divided into military areas according to the number of governorates. The number of sectors and military positions and commands shall be defined by the army commander in chief.

Article XI:

A. A popular army council shall be formed in every governorate in the kingdom. The council shall consist of the following:

1. The governor, as chairman.

2. The commander of the popular army in the governorate as a member.

3. The director of police corps in the governorate as a member.

4. The director of education in the governorate as a member.

5. The mayor as a member.

6. The director of public intellignece in the governorate as a member.

7. The director of civil defense in the governorate as a member.

8. The director of public works in the governorate as a member.

9. Three persons shall be appointed members by the governor from youth centers, chambers of commerce and industry, trade unions, charity societies and sports and cultural clubs. Their term shall be 2 years, renewable.

B. In the absence of the chairman, the members of the council shall elect a deputy to assume the responsibilities of the chairman.

C. The council shall hold its regular sessions at times to be set by it. The chairman or his deputy shall call the council for extraordinary meeting if need arises.

D. Every session shall be legal if attended by the majority of members. The council shall adopt its decisions if these are approved by a majority or unanimous vote. In the event the votes are tied, the vote of the chairman shall determine the result. The chairman shall be empowered to invite experts or specialists to seek their help in certain matters, without their having the right to vote.

E. The council can treat secretly any of its decisions, recommendations, documents, or correspondence.

Article XII: The council's administrative affairs, the council's secretariat, or the administrative body shall be organized by instructions to be issued by the governor.

Article XIII: The council shall work with all means and available resources to attain the objectives and aims of the popular army in the governorate, including the following:

A. The council shall implement the policies, plans, and resolutions which will be charted by the competent official authorities that pertain to the popular army's objectives, aims, and tasks.

B. The council shall guide the government departments, the private and public institutions, as well as the other bodies in the governorate, toward serving the military activities and popular resistance that are connected to the tasks and duties of the popular army.

C. The council shall put on record all citizens that are subject to the provisions of this law in the governorate and shall define all the available resources for the purpose of planning and serving the popular army.

D. The council shall work to ensure all requirements that are needed by the popular army to carry out training and application courses and fortification of positions or other activities in accordance with the provisions of this law.

E. The council shall supervise the popular army forces in the governorate and shall take the necessary measures to ensure these forces are discharging their tasks and duties and that they are always fully prepared to shoulder all their responsibilities according to this law. The council shall see to it that under no circumstances will the popular army be exposed to a surprise attack.

Article XIV: The council shall submit a report every 3 months to both the minister of the interior and the commander in chief. The report shall comprise a briefing on the council's work and activities during this period. The council can submit its work plans and recommendations explaining the causes that justify them.

Article XV:

A. In pursuance of the provisions of Article X of this law and in accordance with the instructions of the commander in chief, a council for the popular army forces shall be formed in every sector affiliated to a military zone. This council shall be linked to the popular army council and can be formed by a recommendation by the governor. This council's membership shall not be less than five members or exceed seven members. The administrative officer shall be the chairman of the council and the sector's military commander shall be a member. The council shall be subject to the provisions B, C, and D of Article XI of this law.

B. The popular army forces council in the sector shall exercise its tasks and duties as stipulated in Article XIII of this law. This council shall submit the report as stipulated in Article XIV to the popular army council.

Article XVI: All official and nonofficial quarters and all ordinary and corporate persons who hire persons obligated to the popular army service or wish to volunteer in the service should facilitate their conscription and should not take any measure bound to hinder their performance of this national duty, such as cutting or depriving them of their financial rights. They should respond to the requirements and measures as determined by the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Article XVII: The cabinet shall issue the regulations that are necessary to put the provisions of this law into action.

Article XVIII: All legislation or any other provision opposing the provisions of this law shall be abrogated.

Article XIX: The prime minister and ministers shall implement the provisions of this law.

RADIO MONTE CARLO ON NEW U.S. MIDEAST PROPOSALS

JN102136 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2045 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Amman Fu'ad Nu'aym, carried in the "Panorama" program on 10 January -- recorded]

[Text] Two important developments of the Palestinian-Jordanian talks currently being held in Amman are: First, a statement by Palestinian official Hani al-Hasan in which he stressed that he will leave for Damascus within the next few days for consultations with the Syrian officials on the outcome of the Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations. This statement reflects an improvement of relations between Syria and the PLO, particularly the Fatah movement to which Hani al-Hasan, who is a Fatah Central Committee member, belongs.

In another development, some Arab diplomatic sources reported during the past few weeks that efforts have been exerted to narrow the differences between Damascus and Amman although Jordan links this subject with the Syrian Government's stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The second important development is the disclosure of new U.S. Proposals carried by King Husayn from Washington. These proposals are now being discussed in Amman. According to well-informed sources, these proposals express the United States' readiness to discuss curtailing the transitional period preceding full automony in the occupied territories from 5 years to 1 year or 6 months. They also contain U.S. commitments to guarantee Israel's withdrawal from the occupied lands and to freeze settlements and the number of settlers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as soon as Jordan and the Palestinians agree to take part in negotiations [with Israel].

Tomorrow, Tuesday, the Jordanian and Palestinian sides will continue their meetings in Amman before Yasir 'Arafat leaves Jordan for Moscow on Wednesday on an official visit of several days to the USSR.

PLO TO STUDY U.S. MIDDLE EAST PROPOSALS IN TUNIS

NC101812 Paris AFP in English 1724 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Amman, Jan 10 (AFP) -- The United States had transmitted a new series of Middle East peace proposals to King Husayn of Jordan, a [passage indistinct] today. Nabil Sha'th, a member of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee, who is reportedly close to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the new proposals will be examined by the PLO Executive Committee next Sunday in a meeting "probably" held in Tunis. Mr Sha'th refused to give further information on the proposals.

But Hani al-Hasan, Mr. 'Arafat's political advisor, said it would take some time before such a joint body could be set up as it would need the approval of the Palestine National Assembly (parliament), due to meet in Algiers on February 14. Mr. al-Hasan today announced that he would visit both Syria and France in the next few days for talks on the Middle East. "Palestinians, Jordanians and Syrians are all together, as far as Israel is concerned", he said. Observers stressed this was the first time the PLO had publicly associated Syria to the rapprochement between Jordan and the PLO.

REPORTAGE ON KHALDAH NEGOTIATIONS WITH ISRAEL

'Cautious Optimism'

NC101048 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Dispatch by the Voice of Lebanon team at Lebanon Beach Hotel in Khaldah, in Arabic, French, and English -- processed from English -- live]

[Text] The president of the Lebanese delegation, Fattal, has just finished speaking to the president of the republic, Amin al-Jumayyil. He discussed with him the new points of view that have been presented during the first half an hour of talks.

During the meeting that started earlier than usual today, members of the three delegations were playing with words, an atmosphere that seemed to put everyone on his guard. We recall that at 1015, the meeting had begun in a casual and informal atmosphere. Nothing official was issued. The three delegations were informally comparing notes.

Now the talks have resumed, and the presidents as well as the members of the Lebanese, Israeli, and American delegations have sat for the second round of talks. An atmosphere of optimism prevails in the meeting room of the tripartite talks. This optimism, however, should not be misunderstood, as there is an element of doubt. One could briefly describe the meeting to have begun in an atmosphere of cautious optimism.

Lebanese Reject U.S. Proposals

TA101118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Report by Me'ir Einstein from Khaldah -- live]

[Text] The fifth round of the Khaldah talks between Israel and Lebanon opened with an announcement by the Lebanese delegation rejecting the U.S. proposal for an agreed-upon agenda. This announcement, which surprised the participants in the negotiations, exempted Israel from the need to raise the amendments it had in mind in regard to the U.S. proposal. As soon as the Lebanese turned down the proposal, the head of the U.S. delegation, Morris Draper, pulled out a new proposal, and it is being debated right now. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Avi Pazner had this to say about it:

[Begin recording] [Pazner] At first, the U.S. delegate asked the delegations if the U.S. proposal of Thursday was acceptable. The Lebanese delegation immediately announced that it was not accepting the U.S. proposals. Thus we did not have to raise the amendments we wanted to propose, which, had they been accepted, would have made it possible to live with the U.S. suggestion.

Since this new situation developed, the Americans raised further suggestions, which are currently being debated.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] Have the Lebanese, for their part, raised any suggestions of their own after they had earlier announced their rejection of the U.S. proposal?

[Pazner] They did not bring their own suggestions, but we are now discussing the new U.S. suggestions, and naturally in the course of this debate both delegations have their own suggestions. [end recording]

The spokesman for the Lebanese delegation, too, confirmed the report that his delegation truly rejected the U.S. proposal. We have also learned from Lebanese sources that the Lebanese delegation also raised the suggestion of bypassing the agenda, and discussing well-defined subjects. However, the Israeli delegation turned this suggestion down, just as it had already done twice before in earlier sessions of the negotiations.

During the debate this morning, telephone consultations were held between Khaldah and Jerusalem on the one hand, and between Khaldah and the Presidential Palace in B'abda. The head of the Lebanese delegation, Antoine Fattal, talked to President Amin al-Jumayyil.

Again, right now new U.S. proposals regarding the agenda are being debated, but Foreign Ministry Spokesman Avi Pazner was told us: There is no crisis and the talks have not reached a deadlock. That is all from Me'ir Einstein in Khaldah.

U.S. Proposals Being Discussed

NC101138 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1112 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Dispatch by the Lebanese Information Ministry from the Lebanon Beach Hotel in Khaldah, in Arabic, French, and English -- processed from the Arabic -- live]

[Text] The closed-door session of the Lebanese-U.S.-Israeli negotiations is still in progress and the discussion is still focused on eliminating the obstacles in the way of the agenda. The new development is that Israeli Spokesman Avi Pazner left the hall at 1230 to tell newsmen that the U.S. side has put forward ideas which the Lebanese side has rejected and that the U.S. side again put forward new ideas. He added that a serious discussion is now taking place about these ideas. The Israeli spokesman, who did not explain the nature of these ideas, said: We cannot talk about the nature of these ideas, but we are in the progress of discussing them seriously, and we will refer them to our government.

The Lebanese military spokesman, Major Tarabay, has outlined the current atmosphere at today's negotiations, affirming that the points which are being discussed are among the U.S. proposals presented by the U.S. delegation during the last few days, that is, since last Thursday's session. Major Tarabay said:

[Begin recording] The points which are being discussed at today's session in Khaldah are among the U.S. proposals which the U.S. delegation presented during the last few days, that is, since the last session in Qiryat Shemona. [end recording]

Talks Break for Consultations

NC101140 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1127 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Dispatch by the Lebanese Information Ministry from the Lebanon Beach Hotel in Khaldah, in Arabic, French, and English -- processed from the Arabic -- live]

[Text] The latest news on the Lebanese-U.S.-Israeli negotiations is that the closed-door session which started at 1115 was adjourned about 10 minutes ago, that is, at 1315, when the conferees moved to the lunch room. Side contacts and consultations are at this moment taking place among the various members of the delegations.

Closed Session Resumes

NC101342 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1327 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Dispatch by the Lebanese Information Ministry from the Lebanon Beach Hotel in Khaldah, in Arabic, French, and English -- processed from the Arabic -- live]

[Text] The Information Ministry delegation is speaking to you from the Lebanon Beach Hotel in Khaldah. A few minutes ago, specifically at 1512, the closed session began among the heads and members of the Lebanese, U.S., and Israeli delegations. This is the third session today of the fifth round in the negotiations. A statement is expected to be issued on the progress of the negotiations, and it will also set the date of the forthcoming session, probably next Friday, as head of the Lebanese delegation Ambassador Fattal confirmed to us.

Israel Insists on Agenda

NC101442 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Some sources in the lobbies of the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations in Khaldah have confirmed that Israel insists on a negotiations agenda and on the question of the normalization of relations with Lebanon.

Today's session was devoted to studying the new U.S. proposals. The spokesman of the Lebanese delegation confirmed that the three delegations are now discussing new U.S. proposals. He made no reference to Lebanon's rejection of previous proposals presented during the recent meeting in Qiryat Shemona.

Lebanese Spokesman on Proposals

NC101454 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1435 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Dispatch by the Lebanese Information Ministry from the Lebanon Beach Hotel in Khaldah, in Arabic -- live]

[Text] This is the Information Ministry delegation speaking to you from the Lebanon Beach Hotel in Khaldah. The fifth round of the Lebanese-U.S.-Israeli negotiations ended at 1610 today. Following this session, Lebanese military spokesman Major Tarabay made the following statement:

[Begin recording] The proposals that were presented during the previous meeting in Qiryat Shemona were not accepted. New proposals were formulated today for the agenda that may be accepted. They will be submitted to the Lebanese and Israeli Governments for approval. The next meeting will be held in Qiryat Shemona at 1000 on Thursday, 13 January 1983. [end recording]

Jerusalem Report

TA101541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1518 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Report by Me'ir Einstein from Khaldah -- live]

[Text] At the fifth round of the Khaldah talks, one U.S. proposal was rejected and another was raised at the negotiating table. This morning when the talks began, the Lebanese evoked surprise by announcing their rejection of the U.S. proposal concerning the agenda.

This announcement spared Israel the trouble of presenting its criticisms of the U.S. proposal. However, it seems that the Americans are prepared for every possibility. And if it appeared that the Lebanese rejection would lead the negotiations to a dead end, these fears quickly proved unfounded when Morris Draper submitted a new proposal to the delegations, which also dealt with the agenda.

The delegations began an initial discussion of the fresh proposal and, following suggestions by both Israel and Lebanon, some changes were introduced into this proposal. The new proposal was then up for discussion and the time for consultations came. The head of the Lebanese delegation, Antoine Fattal, spoke with President Amin al-Jamayyil, and his Israeli counterpart, David Kimche, reported to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. The delegations adjourned for an afternoon break, waiting for instructions from B'abda and Jerusalem.

Sources in the Israeli delegation said that there is no crisis and that we have not reached a deadlock. When the talks ended, shortly after 1600, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Avi Pazner issued the following statement:

[Begin recording] The ideas raised at our meeting at Qiryat Shemona were not accepted. New proposals concerning the formulation of an agreed-upon agenda were raised today, and will be brought to the Israeli and Lebanese Governments for discussion. Our next meeting will be in Qiryat Shemona on Thursday. [end recording]

AL-JUMAYYIL CHAIRS MEETING ON U.S. PROPOSALS

NC101725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Head of the Lebanese delegation Ambassador Fattal is expected to brief President al-Jumayyil on the results of the [Lebanese-U.S.-Israeli] negotiations. This afternoon President al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting of the political operations room attended by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Salim, former [UN] Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni and Dr Wadi' Haddad. The discussions dealt with the new U.S. proposals submitted by Ambassador Draper after the U.S. proposals submitted at Qiryat Shemona last week were rejected.

It has been learned that Ambassador Draper today submitted proposals for a compound agenda that would group the most important points contained in the three drafts of the Lebanese, Israeli, and U.S. agendas so that the discussions, can focus on the most important points on which Lebanon, Israel, and the United States insist. This means that if Lebanon has reservations, they will be retained, as will the Israeli reservations, if there are any. Thus, negotiations will proceed from the substantial points. This proposal, which is written in more than one formula, has been referred to the Lebanese and Israeli Governments for their decisions. Lebanon may accept this proposal -- with some amendments -- even to the most acceptable formulas. The sixth round of talks may be convened in Qiryat Shemona before next Thursday, if both governments agree on the new U.S. proposals.

SALIM, NEGOTIATING TEAM REVIEW KHALDAH TALKS

NC101916 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim met with the Lebanese negotiating team this evening. During the meeting, the conferees reviewed the results of the fifth round of talks and the proposals and stances adopted by the delegations during the round held in Khaldah today.

It has been learned from government sources that during today's round the Israeli side did not offer any positive impetus for the negotiations to facilitate and expedite things, despite all the positive points Lebanon offered and despite the things that Lebanon bypassed, things over which Lebanon ought not to have been lenient. On the contrary, this lenience should have been offered by Israel.

These sources further said the proposals that Ambassador Draper set forth today are closer to being accepted than the other proposals. The new proposals may move the negotiations toward a better situation.

TUWAYNI: NO POSITIVE RESULTS IN NEGOTIATIONS

NC110822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Excerpt] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil yesterday chaired a meeting of the political operations room at his residence in Sinn al-Fil. It was attended by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, coordinator of negotiations Ghassan Tuwayni, and presidential adviser Dr Wadi' Haddad. The discussion dealt with the new U.S. proposals.

At 1930 yesterday a meeting was held at the Republican Palace, attended by Foreign Minister Salim, Ghassan Tuwayni, Dr Haddad, and the Lebanese negotiating team led by Antoine Fattal and members Antoine Barud, Ambassador Ibrahim Kharma, Staff Brigadier General 'Abbas Hamdan, Staff Colonel Sa'id al-Qa'qur, and Staff Colonel Munir Ruhayyim. The conferees reviewed all the proposals.

Following the meetings, Tuwayni was asked whether there has been any softening in the Lebanese stand. He said: The Lebanese stand has not changed throughout these negotiations. Our stand remains the same, primarily stressing the withdrawal -- the Israeli withdrawal and the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces -- and, subsequently, the remaining subjects are regarded as secondary in relation to the basic objective of the negotiations. On the other hand, Lebanon has rejected the normalization and refused to be persuaded by Israel to discuss the future of relations by approving the agenda.

Asked if some softening has been noted in the Israeli stand, Tuwayni said: From reviewing the reports by delegation members and the minutes one can deduce that there has been some positive aspect in the talks, but the difference is in kind, not in amount. What is needed is to define the priorities which, in our view, are the withdrawals and related matters and then draw up red lines which Lebanon will never exceed whatever the price may be. This was confirmed at this afternoon's meeting in Sinn al-Fil. We need no pressure or lesson from any source to determine what Lebanon wants and what it should abide by in accordance with its national interest and its national interest only.

Contrary to the prevailing expectations, the fifth round of the negotiations achieved no positive results at the level of resolving the complex of the agenda, although progress has been achieved in respect to the proposed ideas and formulas. According to official statements released after this round, the talks centered on the proposed U.S. formula which U.S. envoy Ambassador Morris Draper presented at the fourth round in Qiryat Shemona.

SYRIA REPORTEDLY 'THINNING OUT' AL-BIQA' FORCES

NC101244 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] According to information received, a large number of military and armored vehicles have been seen passing through the Al-Masna' area toward Syrian territory.

It has been reported that the Syrian forces have recently begun thinning out their forces in the Al-Biqa' area in preparation for withdrawals which they may carry out in the coming days. The Syrian checkpoints no longer include large military vehicles.

SYRIANS, PALESTINIANS REINFORCE IN TRIPOLI

NC110831 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0545 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] In Tripoli the guarded calm has made it possible for the city's inhabitants to inspect their properties and shops destroyed by the cannons and rockets, which also damaged their contents. What contents remained were looted by armed men of the Palestinian organizations and members of the Syrian occupation army. At the same time, security forces have intermittently patrolled some of the areas, particularly in Ash-Sha'rani, Al-Qubaah Square, Ba'l Muhsin, and Al-Mallulah. However, these forces called off their patrols at noon yesterday but restarted them around 1500 and halted them again in the evening because the armed Palestinians insisted on continuing their armed patrols, which intensified at the expense of the legitimate forces. The Palestinian patrols have gone beyond Al-Amirkan quarter up to 'Abd an-Nasir Mosque in Bab at-Tabbanah. The Palestinians have set up a permanent post near Al-Mallulah Circle and reinforced their presence in Al-Baqqar and Ash-Sha'rani. The Syrians have carried out similar reinforcements in the areas they occupy.

An approximate estimate indicates that the number of victims who have fallen since the beginning of this round of violence in Tripoli on 2 December has reached 250 dead and about 1,000 wounded.

ISRAELIS STOP LEBANESE ARMY CONVOY IN SIDON

NC101453 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] A correspondent of the Voice of Lebanon has reported that at 1430 today, the Israeli forces stopped a Lebanese Army convoy from continuing its travel in Sidon. The convoy carried Lebanese soldiers who were returning to their posts in Arzun from vacation.

ITALY TO INCREASE 'CONTRIBUTION' TO FORCE

NC102234 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim has received the Italian ambassador. During the meeting, they discussed the future of the multinational force. The Italian ambassador conveyed to the foreign minister his government's approval to increase its contribution to the multinational force.

This evening, Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri met with the Italian defense minister, who is visiting Lebanon at the head of a military delegation, in the presence of Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus. Minister Khuri then hosted a banquet in honor of the guest minister in the Defense Ministry in Al-Yarzi.

During the banquet, Minister Khuri made a speech in which he welcomed the Italian minister and expressed his appreciation for the Italian Government's stand by Lebanon at this difficult stage during which we are working to build the state on sound and strong foundations. Khuri referred to the military forces present on the Lebanese territory, calling for their withdrawal. He said: Our demand is right, legitimate, and unquestionable.

He added: We have made our decision to liberate our land and to extend the state's authority to every inch of the homeland. While we understand the difficulties facing us, we are working to pool all our resources and potential to live free and sovereign on this land.

AL-JUMAYYIL, ITALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER HOLD TALKS

NC101257 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2130 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Within the framework of the current contacts to reinforce the multinational force in Lebanon, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil this morning received at his residence in Sinn al-Fil the Italian defense minister, who was accompanied by a military delegation, Italian Ambassador in Beirut Franco Ottieri, and the commander of the Italian contingent of the multinational force. The talks dealt with Lebanese-Italian cooperation, particularly in the military field.

Following the meeting, the Italian defense minister said: The purpose of my visit was to meet President al-Jumayyil and Lebanese officials and to discuss Lebanese-Italian relations, particularly in the military field. I had the honor of meeting with the president and emerged with a good impression. I also wanted to visit the Italian soldiers deployed with the multinational force. I was very pleased on learning that the Lebanese people regard the Italian soldiers with affection and appreciation.

[Question] How do you view the future of Lebanese-Italian military cooperation within the framework you discussed?

[Answer] Italy is prepared to give every assistance Lebanon requests and is prepared to offer military vehicles and the required arms. Italy is also prepared to offer military expertise and to train Lebanese officers and NCO's.

[Question] Did you discuss the question of reinforcing the Italian contingent in the multinational force?

[Answer] The discussions also dealt with this subject. Italy is prepared to meet the Lebanese request to support the Lebanese Government to build a strong and capable army. [answer ends]

Earlier, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim met with the Italian ambassador. The talks dealt with the same subjects. The Italian ambassador notified the foreign minister that his government agrees to increase its contribution to the multinational force.

DAVID KIMCHE REMAINS IN LEBANON FOR TALKS

TA101934 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche did not return with the Israeli delegation following the Khaldah talks; he had remained in Beirut for talks with Lebanon administration members. Lebanese sources reporting this did not detail who his meetings will be with.

Today, too, no agreement was reached on an agenda in the talks between Israel and Lebanon in Khaldah. At the beginning of this morning's session, Lebanese delegation head Antoine Fattal announced that his government had rejected the U.S. compromise proposal submitted last week by Ambassador Draper. Draper immediately submitted a new proposal. After a short consultation by the delegation heads and telephone conversations with the foreign minister and the defense minister, the Israeli delegation announced that its reply to the U.S. proposal would be given at the next meeting, after directives are received from the ministerial team dealing with the Lebanon matter.

The members of the Lebanese delegation also announced that their reply would be given at the next meeting, to be held in Qiryat Shemona on 13 January. Moreover, Lebanese sources reported this evening that there was a chance that by the next meeting it will be possible to reach an agreement on the agenda for the talks. The Lebanese sources added that the United States was proposing that a scale of priorities for the deliberations should not be set, but negotiations be held simultaneously on the three issues on the agenda: the future neighborly relations between Israel and Lebanon; the withdrawal of all forces; and security arrangements in the 45 km border strip.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT CLOSES NABULUS SCHOOL

TA101112 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] The military government in Nabulus has closed down the Kadri Tuqan high school in the city for a month. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the school was closed down in the wake of the disturbances there this morning. Students marked the anniversary of the founding of the Fatah organization by hurling stones at security personnel and their vehicles. A border policeman was injured in the head.

Curfew Imposed

TA101258 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1253 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpt] A curfew was imposed on the casbah of Nabulus a short time ago following disturbances there this morning, when local youths hurled stones and smashed shop windows.

U.S. 'CONCERNED' OVER IDF ADVANCE TOWARD MARINES

TA101957 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1925 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Here is a report we received near the end of the newscast: The U.S. State Department spokesman said this evening that the U.S. Government has expressed concern to the Israeli Government over the fact that during the past 2 weeks IDF forces have on several occasions advanced toward the positions of U.S. Marines near Beirut Airport.

We have made it clear to the Israeli Government that the area of the multinational force is closed to all foreign forces, the U.S. State Department spokesman said in Washington this evening.

URQUHART MEETS BEGIN, SHAMIR; HABIB COMING

TA101751 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1710 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer from the Knesset -- live]

[Text] UNIFIL soldiers will continue roving southern Lebanon in the coming months as well, it has emerged from UN Deputy Secretary General Brian Urquhart's talks in Jerusalem. Israel has agreed to a 2-month extension of the force's mandate; the Lebanese want a 6-month extension so that the UNIFIL soldiers can help impose the Lebanese Government's sovereignty; and the UN Security Council wants to extend the mandate by 3-months.

The Israeli position was clarified this evening by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Shamir said that UNIFIL does not play a useful role since it did not prevent the passage of terrorists coming to attack Israel. Begin said that we have had very bad experiences with several UNIFIL units and that they have not lived up to expectations in southern Lebanon. Israel wants the UNIFIL soldiers to be deployed north of the security zone in southern Lebanon, beyond the famous 45 km-strip.

After his meeting with Begin, Urquhart said that UNIFIL's future would be determined in the negotiations now being conducted among Israel, Lebanon and the United States. The guest also reported on a brief meeting he had with a senior Foreign Ministry official in Damascus. The Syrians reemphasized that their forces would withdraw from Lebanon only after the IDF had left.

Meanwhile, it was learned this evening that Philip Habib will come to Israel on Thursday and that he will immediately meet with the prime minister. Among the matters they will discuss are UNIFIL's future and the functions it will perform in Lebanon.

OFFICIAL ON USSR ATTITUDE TOWARD RESUMING TIES

TA110544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] A high-ranking political source in Jerusalem has said the Soviet Union's attitude to renewing relations with Israel has not changed. The source said recent contacts with the Soviets in various world capitals were not significant. But other political sources told the Voice of Israel that Israel would continue to try to create a dialogue with the Soviets, as this was an aim of Israel's foreign policy.

PRESIDENT NAVON CONFIRMS CONTACTS WITH PLO

TA110605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] President Navon has confirmed that [former MK] Lova Eli'av has held contacts with the PLO over the release of the Israeli prisoners. He said the Cabinet was aware of this, but did not dispatch him. He was addressing newspaper editors in New York. He added that he would welcome King Husayn if he joins the peace negotiations, but he must come without preconditions.

In reply to a question, Yitzhaq Navon said that his impression was that there is criticism against Israel in the United States, but that the support for Israel has not been undermined. He said, nevertheless, that he has heard criticism on the policy in the West Bank, the war in Lebanon, the Israeli Government and various Israeli personalities.

ARI'EL SHARON TO VISIT ZAIRE AT END OF WEEK

TA101916 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon is to leave at the end of the week for an official visit of several days to Zaire. The trip is being made at the invitation of Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko. The defense minister and the president of Zaire will discuss expanding the security cooperation agreement between the two countries. At one time, the president of Zaire asked the defense minister's adviser Maj Gen Avraham Tamir to prepare an armaments program for the Zaire Army. That program has now been submitted to President Mobutu. The defense minister's position, while he is absent, will be filled by the prime minister.

MA'ARIV SAYS LEBANON TALKS REGARDED AS 'DECISIVE'

TA101102 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Jan 83 pp 1, 15

[Report by Ilan Kfir and 'Oded Granot]

[Excerpts] Jerusalem regards the round of talks at Khaldah today as decisive as far as the Lebanese intentions in the negotiations are concerned.

A high-ranking political source in Jerusalem told MA'ARIV: Today we will know whether Lebanon is willing to detach itself from the extremist current in the Arab world that opposes any dialogue with Israel, and turn over a new leaf in its relations with Israel.

The Israeli delegation to the negotiations headed by Mr David Kimche today expects the Lebanese reply to the U.S. document about an agreed schedule for the negotiations.

A senior political source last night said that the Lebanese position in today's talks would determine a great deal regarding the future of the negotiations. A positive Lebanese reply may lead to a breakthrough and to the acceleration of the negotiations. On the other hand, if the Lebanese delegation were to raise new proposals and agree to normalization with Israel based on the Reagan plan, this would constitute a setback and an obstacle on the path of the negotiations.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon yesterday instructed the Israeli delegation to accept the U.S. paper in principle as a possible basis for determining a schedule for the negotiations, on condition that certain changes are introduced in it.

A senior political source in Jerusalem said that the firm and unambiguous Israeli position in the political process has proven itself, and has led to a positive turning point in the U.S. position vis-a-vis that of Israel on establishing normalization with Lebanon.

The Soviet Union has been exerting heavy pressure on Syria to undermine the U.S. moves in the negotiations. Jerusalem has learned about stepped-up Kremlin activities to foil the political process in Lebanon and the U.S. initiatives, including its latest proposal for an agreed schedule for the negotiations.

It is assessed in Jerusalem that the heavy Syrian pressure exerted in the last 24 hours on Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to reject the latest U.S. proposal was inspired by the Soviets. It has also been learned that the Soviets are exerting pressure on the Syrians to display a rigid position in the negotiations on the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon, and to reject the U.S. proposals for a comprehensive and simultaneous pullout of foreign forces from Lebanon.

BEN-ME'IR OPTIMISTIC ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH LEBANON

TA101032 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 10 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by Hayim Faikersh]

[Excerpt] Speaking before an audience at Bet Hamagid in Tel Aviv, Deputy Foreign Minsiter Yehuda Ben-Me'ir said that the negotiations between Israel and Lebanon would not go on for years, but would be completed within a few months. Nevertheless, Ben-Me'ir did not foresee that a peace treaty would be signed immediately after the negotiations ended.

Dr Ben-Me'ir was interviewed by Eytan Danzig. He suggested to Lebanon that it not give up on the opportunity for a real peace and order in the country, and this by means of accelerating the signing of a peace treaty with Israel. He said that people in Lebanon have begun coming to terms with reality, and their only wish now is for a president who would stand by the agreements reached with Israel. He noted that the United States also supports this notion.

Dr Ben-Me'ir claimed that the immediate signing of a peace treaty is being hindered by the fact that foreign forces still remain in Lebanon. However, one should not panic; negotiations with Egypt also took a long time. Hence, it is the duty of the United States to exercise its influence in order to bring about the withdrawal of foreign forces.

The deputy foreign minister added that security arrangements may only be enforced by Lebanese Army troops. Israel is opposed to foreign forces, including UN forces, and only trusts the Lebanese Government and its Army.

Dr Ben-Me'ir noted that Israel would insist that the terrorists not return and reestablish their positions in Lebanon. Israel believes that the presence of terrorists, even a small number of them, is by way of an explosive which might again lead to a general flare-up in the region. He added that what is happening there today only illustrates to us how important security arrangements are for both us and Lebanon.

In order to create such a reality we must be patient, since that is the only political way to fulfill the advantages of the Peace for Galilee Operation. Ben-Me'ir called on the opposition to show understanding rather than demand the immediate pullout of the IDF from Lebanon before we have arrived at an agreement which is the only way to ensure that no casualties fall in Israel.

It must be in the interest of every Israeli to evince patience and forebearance, until we have reached the targets we set out for ourselves.

As for the National Religious Party's position on the future of Judaea and Samaria, Dr Ben-Me'ir stated that this position has not changed and it is anchored in the party's platform. We did not mention annexation in our platform, and "whoever talks about annexation precludes any hope for an arrangement and actually entrenches himself in a state of perpetual war. We do not want to rule in Nabulus. In order to ensure the normalization -- which is also anchored in the Camp David accords -- Israel can and is ready to wait even for another 15 years," the deputy foreign minister stated.

As for the deterioration in relations with Egypt, the deputy foreign minister said that Israel did not cause and is not interested in such a freeze. We have great difficulites in our relations with Egypt becasue the latter has created a freeze. We want a "warm" rather than "cold" peace, but Israel does not engage in a war of statements because it does not want to aggravate the situation. We have imposed self-restraint on ourselves, Ben-Me'ir pointed out, and noted that Israel is also ready to resume contacts on the issue of Tabah, but only on the condition that all the issues pertaining to Israeli-Egyptian relations are discussed in that framework.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO U.S. DROP -- In the first 8 months of 1982 exports to the United States reached $731.2 million, compared to $788.7 million in the same period of 1981. This marks a drop of about 7.3 percent. The crisis in exports to the United States results mainly from the drop in diamond exports, which in the first 8 months of 1982 dropped by 20.7 percent, down to $230.5 million compared to $353.5 million in the same period in 1981. On the other hand, an increase has been marked in industrial exports excluding diamonds, which rose from $433 million in the period of January to August 1981 to $444.8 million during the same period in 1982. [Text] [Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Jan 83 p 8 TA]

EMIGRATION FROM ISRAEL DROPS -- The number of Israelis emigrating abroad during 1982 reached 7,400 only, in contrast to 16,800 in 1981 and 31,900 in 1980. The number of emigrants is defined by the Central Bureau of Statistics as the difference between the number of people leaving for abroad -- 643,100 in 1982 -- and the number of people entering Israel -- 635,700 in 1982. In addition, the number of tourists coming to Israel in 1982 amounted to only 996,000 people, the first time since 1977 that less than a million tourists came to Israel. [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Jan 83 p 1 TA]

FUEL PRICES UP -- Fuel prices have gone up by 5 percent. Only kerosene for home heating rose by 2.5 percent. An increase in electricity fees, public transporation fares and Communications Ministry services' fees are expected to follow. The price of subsidized commodities also rose by 5 percent as of last night. All the price hikes follow the government's economy policy which aims at maintaining a 5-percent price hike per month. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Jan 83 TA]

ETHIOPIA

ERITREAN FACTIONS SIGN MERGER AGREEMENT

GF101542 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] A merger agreement was signed today in Jidda among the factions of the Eritrean revolution out of faith that this unity will achieve the wishes of the Eritrean people inside and outside Eritrea. The Executive Committee and Central Council of the Popular Liberation Forces were represented by Osman Saleh Sabbe. The Revolutionary Council and Executive Office of the Revolutionary of the Popular Liberation Forces were represented by Abu Baker Mohamed Jama.

The heads of the factions expressed thanks and gratitude for the constructive and sincere role played by the Kingdom under the leadership of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in order to unite the factions in a comprehensive unity. They stressed that the support of the Kingdom -- for the Eritrean people's right to self-determination -- stems from its stance toward its brothers in Islam and Arabism and in the right of human beings to freedom.

KENYA

OFFICER SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR COUP ATTEMPT

EA101930 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] A court-martial sitting in Langata barracks today sentenced Lieutenant Samson Onyango Oburu of the disbanded Kenya Air Force to death after convicting him of treason in connection with the abortive 1 August coup attempt. Lt Oburu, aged 30 years, was the first commissioned officer to be given a death penalty for his role in the abortive coup. Five other NCC Air Force men have already been sentenced to death.

Oburu had denied that between June and 1 August of last year he imagined, compassed, devised and intended to overthrow by unlawful means the Government of the Republic of Kenya. Among the overt acts committed by Oburu were that he intended to bomb the Voice of Kenya and other strategic places in Nairobi and that he asked Captain John Baraza to fly jets on a bombing mission. He also unlawfully armed himself and unlawfully escorted NCO's. He was defended by a Nairobi advocate, Mr Ambrose Rachier.

SOMALIA

BORDER WITH DJIBOUTI CLOSED 8 JANUARY

NC110752 Paris AFP in English 0742 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Djibouti, Jan 11 (AFP) -- The border crossing between Somalia and Djibouti at Loyada, 25 kms (16 miles) southeast of the town of Djibouti, has been closed since Saturday by the Somali authorities because of unrest in Somalia's northern province. No vehicles have entered Djibouti from Somalia and those from Djibouti wanting to enter Somalia have been advised by the Djibouti authorities to turn back.

The unilateral closure of the border comes a week after the attack on the night of January 1 and 2 on Mandera prison in northern Somalia by a commando of the Somali National Movement (SNM) in which some 700 prisoners were released.

ANGOLA

AFP: FOURTH LEADING MEMBER OF MPLA ARRESTED

AB101604 Paris AFP in English 1559 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Luanda, Jan. 10 (AFP) -- Another leading member of the ruling Angolan People's Liberation Movement (MPLA) has been arrested as part of the current purge against radicals in the party, well-informed sources said today.

The sources, who requested anonymity, said that Raul Araujo, deputy head of the party's education and ideology department and former head of the party school, was arrested on Saturday. He was accused of insulting head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos and of promoting factionalism within the party.

Mr Araujo's arrest followed that of three other party militants and the suspension of some 30 others for "incorrect use of their right of criticism". They are said to have been working against the more moderate wing of the party, which has a majority on the Central Committee.

The sources said that Mr Araujo was summoned to party headquarters, questioned by a committee of inquiry then removed to jail by security officials.

The sources also said that one of the three arrested earlier, whose identity was not known, is Simao Paulo, an official in the party organisation department.

The Central Committee secretary responsible for organisation is Lucio Lara, whose adopted son Vantagem Lara is also being held in Luanda's top security prison. Lucio Lara's wife Ruth was one of those suspended from the party earlier this month.

The third activist arrested earlier is Coeta Andraeek, official biographer of late President Agostinho Neto and secretary of the journalists union. Sources close to him said today he had ended a hunger strike begun after he was jailed on December 22.

Reliable sources said that all four detainees would come before the People's Revolutionary Court, which tries offences against the state. They would all be defended by the same lawyer, Fernand Oliveira.

NAMIBIA

MUDGE SCORES WHITE REFERENDUM CONCEPT, RESIGNS

MB101038 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] It would be irresponsible and foolish to hold a referendum for whites in Nambia. That is the view of Namibian Minister's Council head Dirk Mudge. Mudge was reacting to a call by National Party leader Kosie Pretorius. Pretorius has said a referendum among whites be held to decide on the constitutional future of Namibia. Mudge says if white demands are met, there would be nothing to stop the 10 other population groups making similar demands. This could mean 11 different results which, Mudge says, could pave the way to confrontation.

'Humiliation' by RSA

AB110720 Paris AFP in English 0710 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 11 (AFP) -- The white head of South African-ruled Namibia's local government, Dirk Mudge, resigned Monday night in protest against "the humiliating way" in which, he said, the territory's South African administrator-general, Danie Hough, and the South African Government had treated the council of ministers he headed and the local national assembly.

Relations between Mr. Mudge and Pretoria have deteriorated since last September, when South African Premier Pieter Botha said he was considering replacing Mr. Mudge's Council with a "more effective" interim government. But South Africa had extended the mandate of the local assembly, elected in 1978, until the end of next month.

The immediate cause of Mr. Mudge's resignation was Mr Hough's rejection of Mr. Mudge's proposal to replace South African traditional holidays in the territory.

De Wet, Garoeb Reaction

MB111043 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] The deputy chairman of the National Party in Namibia and MEC [Member of the Executive Council] of the white representative authority, Mr Jannie de Wet, says it is of paramount importance that the administration of the territory should go ahead as usual now that Mr Mudge has indicated that he has to resign as chairman of the Council of Ministers. Mr de Wet says that the leaders of the various population groups should meet to discuss the development. However, he said he accepts that the administrator general is prepared to run the territory's administration.

Mr de Wet said that Mr Mudge's resignation would be a logical step as his ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] was breaking up. He said that the National Party would do its share in governing the country and was prepared to cooperate with other ethnic groups and South Africa is running the economic administrative and security affairs of Namibia.

The chairman of the Damara Executive Committee and leader of the Damara Council, which won the election against the Damara DTA last month, Mr Justus Garoeb, said Mr Mudge has failed to unite Namibians or to reconcile the first- and second-level authorities. Mr Garoeb said the the DTA government had shown uncertainty to such a degree that whites were leaving Namibia.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE CALLS U.S., RSA STANCE 'BLACKMAIL'

AB101556 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, Jan 9 [as received] (AFP) -- United States and South African demands for Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola as a condition to holding independence elections in Namibia are blackmail, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said in Harare today. Speaking at the opening of the 13th African-American Institute (AAI) conference, Mr Mugabe said the "linkage" of Cuban troops to elections was a stumbling block that could delay Namibian independence.

"The frontline states (of southern Africa), and indeed the whole of the OAU, have rejected the linkage. The United States' insistance on this linkage has given solace to the South African regime," he said.

Pretoria was now more daring and aggressive than before and had increased its campaign to destabilized its black neighbours, Mr Mugabe added.

He chided the Western nations for devoting less than 0.7 percent of their gross national products to aid to the developing world -- the minimum goal accepted for aid in a 1970 United Nations resolution -- and called for greater participation by developing countries in the decision-making of the international monetary institutions.

He again alluded to the United States in charging that some governments used their aid to pressure recipent nations into compromising their positions on matters of principles, an apparent reference to accusations made by Zimbabwean officials several months ago that Washington persuaded key African states to stay away from the OAU summit in Tripoli, precipitating its collapse.

Mr Mugabe also criticised the United States for trading more with South Africa than with any other African state.

The prime minister made his remarks within minutes of his arrival at the conference hall, where he was met by U.S. Senator Nancy Kassebaum, co-chairman of the AAI conference this year.

Senator Kassebaum, who is also chairman of the African subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had just told 150 delegates attending the opening ceremony that the United States did not sympathise with South African aggression. Specifically, she singled out the South African raid on Maseru, Lesotho, in which 42 people were killed on December 9.

At a state dinner for visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang last night, Mr Mugabe had strongly criticised Western nations for showing concern over alleged human rights violations in Zimbabwe while keeping relatively quiet over the Maseru raid.

Namibia and South Africa are expected to dominate much of the discussion at the four-day conference, which could be the largest since the 30-year-old AAI first began holding them in 1968. Thirty delegates attended the first conference in Nairobi; 200 are expected in Harare, among them 15 U.S. congressmen, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker and the president of the South African Catholic bishops conference, Archbishop Dennis Hurley. Also attending are representatives of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the African Development Bank, the Arab Bank for African Development and the World Bank.

One of the American delegates is Andrew Young, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and now mayor of Atlanta, Georgia. Mr Young said yesterday that the conference could be important as a policy formation tool because the American consensus on Africa had not been meaningful during the past two years of the Reagan administration.

However, the AAI has no direct policy role in the United States.